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Reichstag Called to Hear Hitler Summarize Gains; Reich 'Y' Cuts World Ties

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 30, 1939

Reichstag Called to Hear Hitler's Summary

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichstag, called only to hear Reichsführer Adolf Hitler give an exposition of his policies, was summoned today to meet "in the coming week."

The Reichstag last met Sept. 1 and heard the Reichsführer proclaim himself "the first soldier of the Reich" just before he plunged into Poland behind the Nazi legions which since have ended the Eastern Republic's existence.

Ciano on Way to Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, it was announced today, will arrive in Berlin tomorrow at the invitation of the German Government.

German Y. M. C. A. Quits World Group

GENEVA (AP)—The German Y. M. C. A., which originally had 3,000 branches, has withdrawn from the international organization, Tracey Strong, American head of the Y. M. C. A. World Committee, said yesterday on his return from Berlin.

Dedication of New York City Airport Oct. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Municipal Airport at North Beach, considered to be one of the world's finest land and seaplane terminals and the first in the volume of passenger traffic it is equipped to handle, will be dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 15, by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, New York City Works Projects Administrator, it was announced here today.

Vote Fraud Charges on 19 New York Officers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ten Democratic and nine Republican election district inspectors are being held on bail here, pending trial Oct. 9, on charges by the New York County Grand Jury of voting irregularities in the Sept. 18 primaries. These include charges of alleged fraudulent voting and ballot-box stuffing. Five of the inspectors are women.

Frank Named Administrator for Polish Area

POZNAN (AP)—Dr. Hans Frank, German Minister without portfolio, has assumed the duties of Supreme Civil Administrator for this former Polish territory. He said the most important task was "irrevocably to secure this soil for German farmers and never again permit it to become a disputed province."

Efforts Made to Release Polish Officials

PARIS (AP)—An influential neutral official said today diplomatic efforts were being made by several nations to obtain the release of Polish Government officials from Rumania. President Moscicki and other members of the Polish Government have been held at various points in Rumania since Sept. 18.

Toscanini One of 1,868 Arriving on Manhattan

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States liner Manhattan, carrying 1,868 passengers, the largest number to arrive aboard an American ship since the war began, docked today after an uneventful voyage from Southampton and Le Verdon, France. Passengers included Lord Beaverbrook, British publisher, and Arturo Toscanini, the orchestra conductor.

Clipper Starts Season's Last Northern Hop

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways has announced it would discontinue trans-Atlantic flights over its Northern Route because of the approach of winter, but would double the flights on the southern course. The Yankee Clipper today starts the season's last eastbound crossing to Foynes, Eire, by way of New Brunswick and Newfoundland. It is scheduled to return over the northern course Oct. 4-5.

Association to Press for New Jersey Canal

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, declaring "world unrest and war abroad make completion of the Atlantic intra-coastal waterway a matter of supreme importance," announced yesterday it would press for completion of a New Jersey canal, last link in its system, at its annual convention here Nov. 13-14.

Flying Cloud, Named for Clipper, Launched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fourth of six cargo vessels of the C-2 type which Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, is building for the United States Maritime Commission, slid down the ways here today. The vessel was christened the Flying Cloud by Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, sister of Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania. The Flying Cloud takes its name from the clipper ship of that name built by Donald McKay of East Boston, which was launched on April 15, 1851.

Waterbury Stage Set for Vote On Council-Manager Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 30—Cheered by an unofficial "opinion" poll which disclosed 65 per cent of the electorate favor adoption of the Council-Manager charter, this famous home town of the dollar watch today throbbed with a lively campaign. The vote on the new charter question comes next Tuesday.

Having found former Mayor T. Frank Hayes, together with certain other highly placed officials, contractors and lawyers, guilty of a million dollar conspiracy—and how the scandal shook this town!—the question now arises as to how this set-back can be turned into a forward step for local democracy.

Even before the big guns roared in the courtroom a group of business, professional, and industrial leaders here organized the Citizens' Good Government Association, expanding it to include club women, home owners and all interested in the betterment of the city. They applied to the National Municipal League for guidance in cleaning up the situation.

Several of the League's leading lights, including Murray Seasongood, the famous sparkplug of the Cincinnati, Ohio, reform movement, and Howard P. Jones, Secretary of the League, visited Waterbury. These experts unequivocally agreed that a new charter embodying a City Council elected at large by proportional representation, the Council to employ a qualified City Manager, would prove the most satisfactory scheme.

The proposal was enthusiastically greeted by the Good Government Association. Through the League, the services of Julian Hearne, Jr., the young lawyer who led a successful fight for a similar charter in Wheeling, West Va., were obtained as campaign consultant, and the fireworks began.

Some 400 volunteer workers were secured to canvass the city, and frequent meetings have been held to familiarize the voters with the plan. Harold G. White, President of the Association, has been the spearhead of the drive.

State Senator George C. Cul-

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The American Motorcar: A Product of Genius

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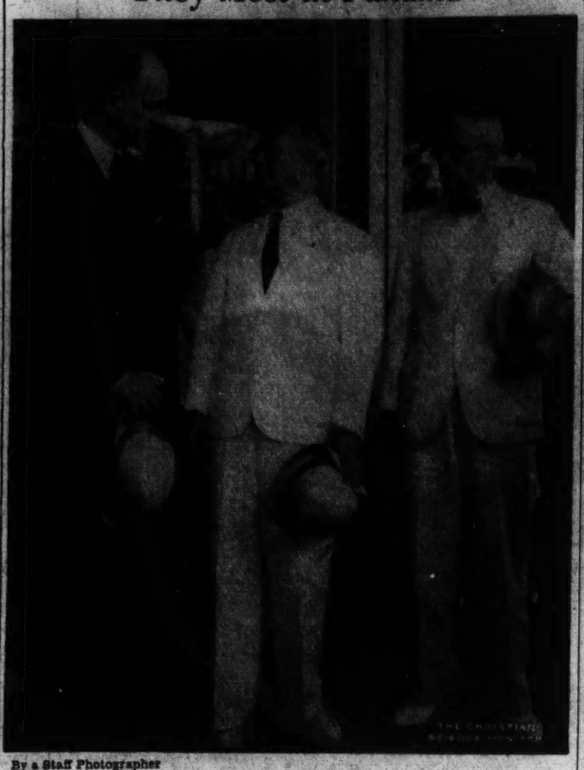


By a Staff Photographer

Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State. **William Dawson**, Foreign Minister of Panama. **Narciso Garay**, United States Minister to Panama.

Americas reach accord on new problems: Page 2.

New War Board Is Evidently To Be Kept in New Deal Hands

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — Prospective disbanding of the War Resources Board in 10 days or two weeks, which President Roosevelt announced this week, contains potent implications.

It is a plain indication that if there is any wartime administration to be done it will be in the hands of leaders generally sympathetic to the New Deal, and not an opportunity for restoration of what the New Dealers regard as reaction. The tremendous potentialities of emergency industrial control will point "just to left of center" rather than well to the right.

The War Resources Board was part of an ambitious scheme for wartime organization which took its first concrete form in the industrial mobilization plan issued under the apparent imprimatur of the War and Navy Departments a few weeks ago. This plan, in which Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, had a large hand, proposed the establishment of a series of super-agencies, in effect to control the Nation in the event of war. Presumably the War Resources Board was to become the permanent administrative agency of this plan, and its forthcoming report was intended to carry along this framework of ideas.

When the War Resources Board's personnel was announced, Aug. 9, during the temporary absence from Washington of President Roosevelt and Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary Johnson stepped into the limelight. He announced the personnel, beginning with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of United States Steel, and continuing with six other business executives and authorities of high standing but with close connections with the Morgan and du Pont firms.

In the words of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson yesterday: "Although the industrialists named are businessmen of the very highest type and foremost leadership, they are all so closely tied in with Morgan or du Pont financial interests that it is a triple wonder—that they accepted, that those interests permitted them to accept, and that the President appointed them."

Actually, one group in Washington insists that the President did not know the full personnel of the board when Mr. Johnson announced it. This contention seems hardly credible. Rather, it seems more probable that the President did not realize the full implications of such a board when it was appointed. Now that the New Dealers have borne home to him the right-wing complexion of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Allies See Hope of a Friendly Russia; Eire, of Necessity, Closer to Britain

Trade with Britain is Eire's existence — Defense is also job for Britain—Ties close.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Sept. 30—Closer economic, commercial, and political relations between Eire and Great Britain, despite Eire's official neutrality, are indicated by two new developments—first the appointment of Sir John Maffey as British representative in Dublin with fuller diplomatic powers than existing for the Trade Commissioner, and second, recognition by Mr. Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister, in his Dail speech that Eire cannot avoid the serious consequences of war even though it remains neutral.

Hitherto Mr. de Valera has tended to soft-pedal the inescapability of war entanglements in his neutrality declarations but in the Dail on Sept. 27 he admitted it was not possible, as so many Irish people seemed to think, for Government action to save Eire from the repercussions of war.

Eire Dependent Still

Facts, which Mr. de Valera said had to be faced, were that although Eire had considerably increased its self-sufficiency it was still dependent on outside sources for fundamental industrial activities: that about half of Eire's imports came from Britain and that Britain bought some 90 per cent of Eire's exports. Britain having adjusted its economy to war conditions, Mr. de Valera said it would affect Eire vitally.

This type of emergency was a new one for Eire, Mr. de Valera pointed out, for in the last war Eire was part of the British Empire. Now there is an Irish Government independent and responsible to the Irish people.

Defending mobilization of the Army, Mr. de Valera admitted it would prove expensive but was a necessary measure to maintain the Nation's neutrality. He declared Eire was in the center of the theater of war, and the country's greatest danger was the complacency of the people "largely because of the fact that formerly the responsibility for the defense lay with another country." He called specially for new effort in air raid precaution work.

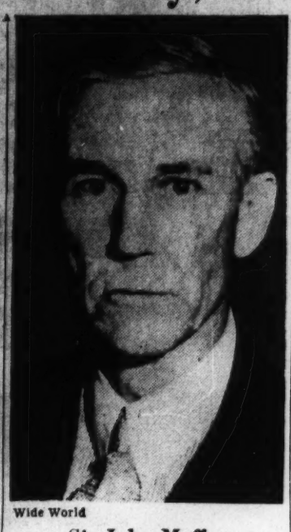
New Supply Ministry

There would be complete dislocation of ordinary trade methods, Mr. de Valera said. It would therefore be necessary, he said, to have much closer co-operation with the British Government and with the British departments controlling British economic life in the new situation. In this connection a new Ministry of Supply has been established in an effort to mobilize Eire's economic and industrial resources.

While a policy of neutrality has been accepted wholeheartedly by the great majority of people in the 26 counties it is not denied here that the people cannot be indifferent in their hearts to the fortunes of Britain. For instance, there are few families in Eire who have not some relatives or friends in the British forces. Further, it is recognized that Eire will be unable to sell its products outside of British markets. In practice, whatever may be the theory, Irish imports and exports must be carried in British ships, and without the good will of British authorities, no vessel could either leave or enter an Irish port.

Eire's position in the war is thus summed up by the Irish Times, "Geography rather than the Dail Eireann is the ultimate arbiter of her fate."

Eire put in war circle: Page 4.



Wide World

Sir John Maffey

First British representative to Eire since the establishment of the present Irish Government. Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary for Dominions, explained that the appointment was a result of war conditions.

Hope to offset gains in Nazi-Soviet pact rests in Turkey—Russia is not yet hostile.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30—Hope that diplomatic gains in Turkey may somewhat offset increased co-operation between Germany and Russia was voiced in British diplomatic circles today.

There are reliable reports from Ankara that treaties of mutual assistance between Turkey and Britain, and between Turkey and France, are on the point of signature.

The exact extent of these pacts is still a subject of negotiation. Diplomatic observers have generally taken it for granted that if Russia objected to Turkey's entering engagements with Britain and France covering possible aggression in the Balkans and Mediterranean, Turkey would be obliged to drop the idea altogether. Now there are reports that Moscow has raised no objections to the treaties themselves.

If Russia Is in War

But at the same time there are evidences of the Soviet hand in the actual terms under discussion. There are reports of an "escape clause" which would annul the treaties if the Allies became involved in a war with Russia.

These developments, depending on the outcome of the negotiations which the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu is conducting in Moscow, will go a long way to definitely indicate the real intentions of the Soviets.

Experts who have analyzed the details of the Soviet-German communiqué have reached the conclusion, first, that there is as yet no indication that the two powers have formed a military alliance, though, of course, such a possibility still exists for the future, and second, that Russia has distributed its offers of trade with complete impartiality between Germany and the democracies.

Trade Mission Welcome

Within a few hours of the announcement from Moscow of the agreement with Germany an inspired statement appeared in London to the effect that Mr. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to London, had told Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, Sept. 27, in answer to questions posed by Lord Halifax previous to Sept. 24 that Russia had no intention of departing from its position of strict neutrality and that it was ready to start trade negotiations as suggested during a prewar visit to Moscow of a British trade emissary.

It is no secret that the Kremlin would like an important political personage of the caliber, say of Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, to go to Moscow for such negotiations. Whether in view of the deep indignation which exists in Britain over the partition of its ally, Poland, it would be possible to fall in with Moscow's wishes in this respect is considered doubtful at this stage. At the same time it is pointed out that Britain cannot afford to be rude to Russia and thus saddle on itself two powerful enemies instead of one, however much its people may disapprove of Russia's actions in Poland.

Russia Has Used Caution

It has been added, however, that in the opinion of most diplomatic observers, Russia has acted with considerable caution in arranging

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Hitler's 'Blackmail Peace' Is Rejected by France

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 30—France will not accept "what Hitler calls peace."

That is the French answer to the hints of a German peace as the result of the new Soviet-German treaties.

In two developments that are being carefully reviewed today, the French position was made clear.

The first was the broadcast by Jean Giraudoux, Commissioner of General Information, in which the German-Russian peace talk was characterized as "blackmail."

Hitler's Former Peace

M. Giraudoux recalled that just a year ago today at Munich Herr Hitler promised a new peace which "would help carry Europe ahead into a future of labor, health, and honor."

In his broadcast M. Giraudoux declared that Herr Hitler counted on soon making peace in the West on the model of that in the East. "Perhaps Hitler will propose it to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Business Rise Adds to Jobs, Figures Show

Both Federal and labor reports say industry steadily growing and not all due to war.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — Business is getting better and it isn't all due to the war.

The American Federation of Labor in a compilation published today says that only 9.6 per cent of union membership was out of work on Sept. 1 this year compared with 14 per cent a year ago. Trade union employment, it says, is at a higher level than at any time since the fall of 1937.

Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, estimated this week that "dollar income," including dividends and interest received by individuals during the first eight months, was $1,700,000,000 higher than in the corresponding period of last year. It will be still higher during the final quarter, he forecast.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production which stood at 102 in August is expected to bounce up to 108 or maybe 110 for September.

What Washington would like to know is how much of this revival is due to the European war and how much is attributable to the recovery that was under way in industry when the war started?

Allied to "Peace Scares"

The question is bound up with the "peace scares" that are bothering Wall Street. To a good many people there is something immoral in the idea that "peace" should bring a decline in stock values. The answer here is that the stock market cares little for such considerations: it is a cold-blooded estimate by practical businessmen and thousands of speculators on future earnings, and at the present time the market believes that war means a big stimulus to American exports; and that if the war stopped, these exports would be thrown back on the domestic market.

Washington is inclined to agree, in part, at any rate, to Wall Street's view. The very "peace scares" that send shivers through stock market prices are a warning against letting a mushroom boom develop based on unsound basis and doomed to ultimate collapse. In an effort to offset such conditions, the Administration is tracing back some of the conditions that existed before Europe's war started.

Here a paradox is discovered. There was a rise in business activity starting about the middle of May, before war started. Earlier in the spring there had been a setback, and a coal strike. Then business began to pick up. National production started ahead, and the Federal Reserve Board's index was advancing two or three points a month to its August figure of 102. There was a moderate improvement in estimated net income and employment.

Contrary Stock Market

But while these favorable conditions preceded the outbreak of war, the stock market went down in anticipation of war, and commodity prices tended to drop too. Thus, although business was getting better, the stock market was getting worse. It was going one way while business went the other. It did not improve, although the moderate business improvement was forecast by Government officials as likely to continue through the year.

The chief paradox occurred, however, after war actually broke out. The stock market, which had been going down in apprehension over a war, suddenly bounced up when war really occurred! This was quite contrary to 1914 when the stock market was long depressed by the outbreak of war. Apparently the memory of the World War boom, the advance in prices, the rush of factories at that time, and the scarcity of labor and certain goods, played a part in finally sending the stock market up when war came, after sending it down in fear that it would come.

In addition to the memories, which affected the market, Commerce Department officials say that war declarations set off a real wave of buying that sent commodity prices up. As prices advanced, firms and factories increased inventories to protect themselves against further price advances. This is a fairly normal process in peacetime, and is frequently the prelude to active factories and increased employment, provided the price advance is reasonable and not a runaway affair.

Temporary Loss by Peace

As the situation is now seen, officials admit that American industry would suffer a setback, for a few months at any rate, if peace should "break out." This is because corporations and factories have geared themselves for a big expected export demand and have stocked up inventories in some fields in anticipation of what is to come. The stock market has meanwhile advanced to where it was about last March, which means it made up about what it lost in the spring decline.

Intimate Message from Washington

Some See a Curious Parallel in What Mrs. Roosevelt Says and What the President Thinks—They Call It Teamwork

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

"If America stays out of war, there are some who will start a fund for a monument to Eleanor Roosevelt," Hubert C. Herring, peace worker and foreign affairs commentator, wrote some months ago.

Mr. Herring had evidently learned then what a great many of us are just beginning to realize—if you want to know what the President is thinking, it's not a bad plan to listen to what Mrs. Roosevelt is saying.

Being President of the United States, with its wide diversity of creeds and political opinions, Mr. Roosevelt is naturally pulled this way and that. He can't do right off what he thinks is best. He has to act slowly so public opinion will not turn against him.

With Mrs. Roosevelt, it is different. She was elected to no office. She can act and think as an individual, and she does.

Two years ago, when President Roosevelt surprised the State Department with his Chicago speech calling for quarantines on aggressor nations and the public was still trying to interpret his remarks, Mrs. Roosevelt came straight to the point in an address before the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. "I don't think leadership lies along the path of isolation," she said. "I think it lies in farsightedness, study, understanding and sympathy, but also of decision as to what we think the principles of world behavior shall be." She expressed the hope that the United States would always be a nation that could choose between right and wrong.

Her Spanish War Attitude

While the United States Government was remaining neutral in the final days of the Spanish War, Mrs. Roosevelt was plainly showing her sympathies with the Loyalists by accepting a set of Goya etchings from the Loyalist Ambassador and by visiting Jo Davidson's exhibit of sculptures made behind Loyalist lines.

Mrs. Roosevelt's partisanship toward Democratic nations brought protests from newspapers in Germany and Italy, but no apologies were forthcoming. When a German paper once advised her to keep quiet, her only comment was, "I didn't know German newspapers paid any attention to women."

The middle of last month two incidents occurred to bolster the theory that considerable teamwork goes on between the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. During a press conference at Hyde Park, Mrs. Roosevelt sat at the President's elbow and when he was discussing WPA curtailment, she reminded him to use the word "precipice" that had come up at the breakfast table and which she apparently had thought up.

That same day there was a striking similarity between what she wrote in her column as her own thought—that Congress had made two bets with the public on neutrality and business recovery and the President's press conference remark the same day that his opponents on neutrality and spending-lending were "gambling" on world peace and domestic welfare.

Speaks Right Out

All of which leads up to the importance of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference remarks this week that she gets a "horrible, sinking feeling" every time she hears an American advise letting Europe "stew in its own juice." Also her description of the United States' responsibility as the one great nation left in the world in a position to bring about a lasting peace—a peace that will not sow the seeds of another war as did the Peace of Versailles. This responsibility, she told the country, is greater than just keeping out of war.

Afterward, over the luncheon table, a group of newspaper women were discussing the wisdom of her remark. Some thought her remarks would make it harder for the President to fight off the isolationists and get the arms embargo through Congress. Others praised her for her frankness.

(An amusing sidelight in such discussions these days is the difficulty one who has been away for some time has in recognizing the views of his friends. A stanch New Dealer who has agreed with everything the President has done up to now says she won't trust him "an inch" when it comes to keeping the country out of war. Another who has opposed many of his domestic moves feels he is on the right track now.)

When one of the newspaper women queried Mrs. Roosevelt as to just how closely her views reflected those of the President and vice versa, she replied that naturally they don't just sit across the dinner table and stare at each other, but she added that they are very apt not to try to influence each other's thinking. She said she knew her husband would do what he thinks right and she hoped he thinks the same of her. In other words, Mrs. Roosevelt tells the President what she thinks.

Mary Hornaday

What of Poland's Future?

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP) — The Times, of London, which often foretells the course of British policy, today hinted that the Government's war aims do not necessarily include restoration to Poland of its territory now occupied by Russia.

While asserting "there can be no peace with Hitler," The Times said British relations with Joseph Stalin "will be decided by events." It said the latest Russian-German line "restricts the Russian share of ethnic Poland."

"Russia takes over in the main White Russians and Ukranians," the paper continued. "Germany acquires additional territory with a population indubitally Polish and seeks to enlarge the now miscellaneous Reich with lands whose claim to liberty and independence is absolute."

It added that "freedom and independence for the Polish Nation, within a frontier as unchallengable as that which Germany violated on Sept. 1 and with full and guaranteed access to the sea, constitute in their own right an article of any conceivable peace."

The Times yesterday led the chorus of the British press demanding rejection of any peace proposal based on the Nazi-Soviet partition of Poland.

The Times declared Britain "would rather go down to defeat and destruction than compromise the essentials of our national being and the hopes which we now hold in trust for others. . . ."

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Reichstag was called for "next week" to hear a declaration by Reichsführer Hitler, as both Britain and France stood firm against what they termed a German "peace threat."

"A Conflict in the News" arose over Turkish-Russian and Allied-Turkish negotiations. The Turks appeared on the point of signing new treaties with the Allies but Russia was believed attempting to nullify the pacts if the Allies become involved in war with Russia.

On the Western Front French sources reported partial encirclement of Saarbrücken, following a day of mild military activity. Premier Daladier and military officials held a "strategic conference" to study French advances, while Air Minister Guy La Chambre, Joseph Vuillemin, chief of the Air Force, and President Lebrun paid successive visits to the front.

At Sea the German Supreme Command reported that 45 steamers were searched by German destroyers and torpedoboats for contraband goods during the past two days.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 4, 5 and 13.

The Week in Focus: Russo-German Peace Offensive Launched; Allies Unreceptive

Estonia Yields to Soviets; U. S. Faces Embargo Debate

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw. Warsaw, fifth city of Europe, comparable to Los Angeles, hope of Poland, surrendered this week after 20 days of gallant resistance. Evacuating Polish defenders left a city gutted by fire, razed by incessant German bombing and artillery fire.

Peace Offensive. Almost immediately, Reichsführer Hitler began his long-awaited peace offensive, but with Stalin instead of Mussolini as his collaborator. Germany's ace treaty salesman, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, flew to Moscow and emerged shortly with a "friendship pact," by which Russia and Germany agreed to seek an end to the Anglo-French war with the Reich. If the effort fails, the pact says enigmatically, they will consult as to "necessary measures."

Britain and France have indicated that they regard the Soviet-German peace offensive as a supreme effort to scare them off from the German attack. Their government circles say that the Allied answer to threats has not changed. The peace proposals are seen timed to place the "war guilt" upon Paris and London at the very moment when the United States Congress is debating arms embargo repeal.

A second clause of the "friendship pact" establishes a mutual German-Russian frontier in conquered Poland, wiping that nation off the map. Russia's share of booty is restricted to an eastern two-fifths inhabited mostly by non-Polish White Russians and Ukrainians.

A third clause pledges Germany and Russia to engage in vigorous trade with each other. Germany thus may hope to secure desperately needed raw materials and thereby evade the Allied sea blockade However, experts agree that it will be months before Russia's creaking overloaded supply systems, even if jacked up by German technicians, will be able to assist Germany appreciably.

Estonia. Ordinarily a peace overture would have a heartening world effect. But on the same day that Moscow signed, another small nation surrendered to totalitarian pressure. Estonia, faced with a Soviet ultimatum, agreed to hand over Baltic naval and air bases to Russia, and thereby became a virtual protectorate.

Pittman's Neutrality

A week of neutrality news reveals these highlights.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee decides 16 to 7 to bring the Pittman neutrality bill up for debate. It is a revised bill, one which drastically curbs the President's powers but leaves intact the arms embargo repeal —the crux of the issue.

Polls indicate that support of the arms embargo repeal is growing. Last week 49 Senators were listed as favoring repeal; this week it is 55. Last week 16 were listed as doubtful; today 22 are so labeled.

But late in the week there appeared indications that a break was possible in the Administration's ranks. Its Pandora box appeared to be a clause in the bill which would permit 90-day credits to Nations ready and able to "cash and carry." The Johnson Act particularly forbids loans to Nations in default on war debts. Wouldn't this credit scheme be evasion of the intention of the Johnson Act? Senator Pittman, when pinned down to it, was forced to admit that the credit clause would have that effect. Only when debate gets under way this coming week can one know for sure how significant is this admission.

But more about the new bill. It includes the arms embargo repeal. In other respects it limits the President's powers in neutrality policy more than they have ever before been limited. Congress is given equal right with the President to decide when war exists. The President is deprived of his power to define articles subject to trade restriction. It is made unlawful for any American vessel to carry passengers or materials to any belligerent Nation. That is the "carry" part of the cash-and-carry. The "cash" part is found in the requirement that all exports to belligerents be in cash—that is, with the 90-day credit clause which has become a week-end bogey.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Slogan for Peacetime Recruiting

—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Taking the Glamour Out of War

Pan-Americanism at Panama

While American neutrality dominated Washington news this week, Pan-American neutrality was being thrashed out in conference at Panama City. Gathered at that crossroads of two continents were the delegates of the 21 American republics which at Lima, less than a year ago, had agreed in case a European war broke out they would convene to consider joint action. On Sept. 1 war broke out. On Sept. 25 they convened.

The objectives of this particular Pan-American parley were three: neutrality, protection of peace in the Western Hemisphere; and economic co-operation. Whereas the World War caught the Americas without a common neutrality policy, one of the first repercussions of the present war on the western world was the calling of this session for the establishment of a common front.

The discord in evidence at Buenos Aires in 1936, the bickerings obvious at Lima last winter were gone. A common danger was forcing a common course of action on the American republics.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, speaking for his chief, President Roosevelt, hinted that Uncle Sam was prepared to extend both long and short term credits to his southern neighbors. The United States stands in a particularly favorable situation today with regard to Latin-American trade now that German competition has been erased. The big question is: how can the United States buy South America's raw materials—many of which compete with American products—to provide those Southern neighbors with foreign exchange to buy American goods? Brazil, particularly hard hit by its economic ties with Germany, has suggested a six-months tariff truce.

The most dramatic bit of news was the suggestion that a safe zone for neutral shipping be staked out, perhaps 300 miles wide, along the Americas' east coast, from Maine to Cape Horn. The United States would do most of the patrolling. Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay reported they were already doing some joint patrol work off South America's east coast.

Balkan Brew

Italy, Turkey and the Balkan States anxiously watched developments at Moscow, suddenly important capital of Europe. Were the Baltic and Balkan States to be divided into Soviet-German spheres of influence, they wondered. Turkey's Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu had gone to Moscow hoping to initial a non-aggression pact with Russia, possibly paying for it by soft-pedaling the Allied guarantee and pledging to close to belligerents the Dardenelles—gateway to Soviet Black Sea ports. Would be succeed?

Italy still was hoping to revive its Balkan trade and influence, and its inspired press was publishing Balkan editorials hailing Il Duce's peace efforts. Rumania, declaring that it has received Soviet assurances about its borders, ended military rule when King Carol named Constantine Argetoianu, man of letters and Agrarian Party leader, as Premier. He succeeds "strong-man" General Argesanu who resigned after purging hundreds of Iron Guardists for the slaying of his predecessor, Premier Calinescu.

Yugoslavia reported demands by a German trade mission that this Serb-Croat State allocate a greater share of its fats, metals and cereals for German export. A trade mission also was active in Hungary, from whose Parliament Nazi members marched as a body in protest against the Government's refusal to release a Nazi political prisoner.

Americana

Westward Ho! The arrival of an American aircraft carrier in the Philippines this past week may mean much or little. The arrival soon after of 15 long-range patrol bombing planes, however, made it look like much rather than little.

It is the potential significance of these moves, rather than their immediate implication, which is of importance. That aircraft carrier and those 15 planes moved America's aviation outpost to within 300 miles of the Asiatic mainland. And that at a time when the Western European powers who have interests in the Far East are up to their necks in trouble closer home. The Philippines lie across Japanese expansionist ambitions southward toward the East Indies.

Legion on Parade. Twenty-one years ago this past week American doughboys opened the Argonne offensive. That fact was in the minds of many of them as they convened under the banners of the American Legion in Chicago. Little wonder then that the convention urged both an unequivocal neutrality plus stanch preparedness.

Just how to attain that neutrality, however, was another matter. The Legion deftly straddled the embargo issue, plumping instead for a stronger Army, Navy, and Air force plus a war profits bill.

Perhaps testimony before the Dies Committee during the week that Communist and Nazi spies were busy throughout America had something to do with the Legion's recommendation that the Communist Party and the German-American Bund be outlawed.

Business and businessmen. America's business picture continued to improve during the week. Steel operations—a good business barometer—rose 5½ points to 79½ per cent of capacity. The price of scrap steel —another good business index —also went up. Cotton textile consumption was moving up to what looked like an all time record. Copper, zinc, and lead production were sold for months ahead. Crude oil output approached a new all time high. Recovery was without a doubt on its long-awaited way.

But a shadow hangs over this picture. It is the shadow of war's abnormal demands on business. The apprehension of that unhealthy future situation, when the bubble of war prosperity would be pricked by peace, explained why the American manufacturers so ardently advocated peace this past week. The memories of the recent war and more recent depression dissuaded them from crying for more war business. Business, it appeared, realized that though it might make profits from war—and that in spite of a heavy tax on such profits—its more substantial profits would always be found in peace.

Reds: Up and Down

Stalinist Communism was advanced in Poland, retarded in France this week. The French Government by simple decree dissolved France's Communist Party. Thus an organization which polled more than 1,200,000 votes in the 1936 elections and helped to establish the first Popular Front Government, felt France's chagrin at Russia's new "party line."

In eastern Poland, political Commissars followed the advancing Soviet Armies, smashing the big estates, shooting some Polish owners, dividing up the acres. Many peasants gladly assisted; for most of them were Ukrainians or White Russians living in feudal conditions. Will Communist collective farms be the next step for them?

Planes vs. Ships

Two North Sea engagements, shrouded in the fog of contradictory reports, may have partly answered a question argued fiercely wherever naval and air experts gather: to wit, can a naval squadron successfully repel an attack by bombers?

The first North Sea battle—waged Wednesday 150 miles off the Norwegian coast—saw some 20 German bombers attack a British naval unit including cruisers, a battleship and an aircraft carrier. Berlin claims that the aircraft carrier was destroyed, a battleship crippled, and that no German planes were lost. Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, has retorted that no British ships were hit, that one German flying boat was shot down and another damaged.

Friday, six or more British bombers raided Helgoland, Reich naval base in the North Sea. Berlin claims that five out of six bombers were shot down, and that anti-aircraft fire kept all planes flying high and no damage resulted. London retorts that the attacks were pressed home at a low altitude.

The German air attacks on British warships recently lead naval observers to believe that Berlin is testing the vulnerability of the British fleet to air bombing. If the results are right and the peace offensive fails, Germany may begin an intensive aerial North Sea warfare, seeking thus to break the naval blockade.

Meanwhile in Parliament Winston Churchill dispelled gloom by announcing that more tonnage had been seized as contraband from German ships than has been sent to the bottom in torpedoed British freighters. French official statements said that 12 German U-boats had been sunk by the Allies since hostilities began.

Dispersed Jews of Poland Trained in Rural Work by ORT

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 — The plight of Polish Jews today is worse than during the World War, according to Dr. David Lvovitch, Vice-President of the World ORT Union, who is here to report on the European situation to American ORT Federation officials. Dr. Lvovitch said that, while Jews were able to stay behind the lines of the combatants 25 years ago, today they are caught in the middle of the German and Russian advances through Polahd.

Tens of thousands of Polish Jews have fled into Rumania, Lithuania and Hungary, taxing the relief facilities of these nations and their Jewish populations; yet some easing of the long-standing problem of Jewish unemployment in Eastern Europe was noted, since military mobilization there had resulted in the shortage of labor, which means more work for Jews.

In line with the ORT's 60-year policy of retraining urban Jews for greater participation in skilled trades and agriculture, Dr. Lvovitch said his organization was now making particular effort to tie in this training with the particular needs of the nation in which the Jew finds himself. Thus, ORT institutions in France are training their students to meet the needs made acute by French participation in the war. Dr. Lvovitch declared that, since the ORT was both international and neutral, it was lending no more aid to one side in the present conflict than comes from the training of Jews to fit harmoniously into the national life.

Meanwhile, the Board of Directors of the American ORT Federation, under the Presidency of George Backer, is studying the European situation, with reference to ORT training. "How ORT or any other organization or enterprise will be finally affected by the present situation in Europe is a matter of speculation dependent on the war's scope and duration," a statement from the Federation says. "ORT has been carrying on for the past 60 years in all kinds of going. It will continue to do so."

Note is made that the last war in Europe was a period of especial activity for the retraining of Jewish small merchants. With the assistance of belligerent Governments, particularly of the Government of Tsarist Russia, thousands of Jews learned a trade for the first time and thereafter remained artisans.

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Americas Reach Agreement On Vital Parts of Agenda

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 30—A demonstration of practical friendliness and international relations based on Christian ethics was stressed in many words and actions as American foreign ministers yesterday passed the decisive stage of consultations with apparently assured success.

Panama is, with subordinate minor differences, constantly under the impulse of a general feeling that the destiny of the Americas has been proved to be one of unity under the severest of potential threats from without since independence was won more than a century ago.

Serious differences of opinion exist on the details of many projects now under negotiation in subcommissions, on neutrality, preservation of peace and economic co-operation. Time consumed in ironing out these details will delay adjournment a few days beyond the preliminary date set for tomorrow.

A significant point commented on by delegates, and reflected in actions here, is the universal desire for agreement. This is viewed as assuring success even before final adjustments are made.

Already Agreed on Essentials

Definite agreement has been reached on the general declaration of neutrality and another on the humanization of war. Texts follow classic lines of inter-American declarations. The more difficult issues are proceeding satisfactorily.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State for the United States, and Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of State for Cuba, told their colleagues that they are in complete accord on the essentials of the security zone surrounding the American nations. They were appointed to draft a final text. Señor Campa withdrew the mid-Atlantic to mid-Facific line in favor of the more detailed United States proposal covering inter-American shipping lanes. It only remains to adjust the line closer to the shores of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

The United States plan proposes a patrol zone surrounding the United States and South America and enclosing the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic and Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal.

The zone would extend to outlying islands as far north as Eastport, Maine, at the boundary of Canada, eastward and south in the Atlantic to the Strait of Magellan in Southern Chile and Argentina, and thence northward in the Pacific outside the Galapagos Islands, off Ecuador, and Guadelupe, off Southern California, to the San Juan de Fuque Straits, the Pacific boundary between the United States and Canada.

All projects are now submitted as the deadline expired last night. Argentina filed three projects:

First is a comprehensive document dealing with the minute details of the application of neutrality.

Second favors omitting from contraband lists, foodstuffs and raw materials destined for civilian populations.

Third seeks co-ordination of police and judicial action to curb subversive activities of belligerents on American soil.

Argentina's main neutrality project differs in detail from that of the United States and others, but the basic purpose is the same. The United States would exclude hostile submarines entirely from American ports. Argentina would permit entrance on the surface with flag flying, with the stay limited to 24 hours and one call at the same port in three months. Fuel and other supplies would be sold only to an extent sufficient to carry the submarine to the next port. An important Argentine section interns hostile merchant ships and warships that violate the regulations. Flight of hostile aircraft over the Americas is entirely forbidden.

The most difficult negotiations appeared in the Economic Subcommittee. The Brazilian proposal for a six months tariff truce met approval as an idea, but question arose as to how the Government, in the present delicate situation financially, could curtail, or freeze customs income.

The Mexican proposal for making silver a medium to clear international balances is meeting with opposition.

Opinion seems to be sifting out from several projects, a proposal for inter-American financial center to assist in adjusting the balance of payments. This would be essentially an American version of the Basel Bank for International Payments. Details are likely to be referred to the Technical Committee.

German Agents Scorned

A visit was scheduled for today to the Plaza Bolivar where a hall was rebuilt ten years ago on the site where the Panama Congress of 1826 was called by the South American Liberator.

The permanent character of the inter-American adjustments being made here is remarked by delegates. Already Gen. Eduardo Hay, Foreign Minister of Mexico, has proposed a second consultation in Havana, Oct. 1, 1940.

German propagandists are having a hard time finding any comfort at Panama as the unity of the Americas offers little discord for them to work on.

Berlin made a radio effort to represent Guatemala as accusing Great Britain of bad faith and was publicly exposed in a statement by Carlos Salazar of Guatemala.

Latin American opinion, it is agreed, is predominantly favorable to the Allies. Otto Reinebeck, German Minister to Central America, is here and is reported considering to protest the unneutral attitude of the Latin Americans.

Peru and Ecuador took occasion of a renewed border incident to pledge peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute.

Landlocked Bolivia is assured of transport aid by its neighbors Paraguay, Chile, Peru, and Argentina in statements going out of the way to emphasize the identity of American interests.

Julio Tobar Donoso, Ecuador, opposed excessively inhumane warfare as contrary to Christianity. General Hay of Mexico supported this view.

Relies Wholly on Shipping

South America depends entirely upon shipping for the export and import of its essential commodities. There is no railway line from the United States to South America, or even to Central America. Mexico alone enjoys direct rail contact.

Aviation supplies rapid transit for light products, and for mail. But the bulk carrier is still the coastal vessel.

For this reason the Panama delegations received with great satisfaction the assurance by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, that the United States will continue to expand its shipping to meet all emergencies.

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Future Farmers Enlarge Frontiers of Future Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Growing "taters" and shearing sheep aren't enough to satisfy Future Farmers of America in Illinois. They want to know how to conduct a meeting properly, how to write news stories about their farm projects that their home newspaper will be glad to carry, what kinds of jobs are open to university graduates in agriculture, and what kind of activities to indulge in in order to be of service to their communities.

To this end, an Officers' Training School was held here Sept. 22-23 in the Youth Building at the State Fair Grounds. It had been approved at the recent convention of Illinois Future Farmers of America, held at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Presidents and Secretaries came from 375 chapters throughout the State, representing 10,000 boys, who are studying vocational agriculture in more than a third of the 900 high schools of the State. While the majority of them came from community schools, many came from high schools in the cities such as Springfield with its 71,000 population.

All Dirt Farmers

Since all members of F. F. A. must conduct a farm project, all delegates were, to varying degrees, young dirt farmers. Though there are chapters in 47 of the 48 States, and in all the U. S. territories, Illinois is believed to be the first State to conduct an officers' training school on a State-wide basis.

The two-day program included three lecture-class periods devoted to parliamentary procedure, which was given by Dr. W. F. Stewart of Ohio State University, and classes in writing news articles were conducted by J. B. Keilholz of the University of Illinois, with practice periods following the lecture hour.

As a step toward helping these young farm leaders to organize their programs, an outline prepared by C. E. Bundy, Iowa Falls, Iowa, teacher, was used as a model. It included such things as sponsoring home improvement programs under supervision, cooperating in roadside markets and similar projects, and serving the community in numerous ways, including making tests for soil acidity and taking part in soil conservation organizations.

Colleges and Farms

In answer to the question which rises naturally in the thoughts of many high school students: "How much will it help me to go to college?" Dean R. R. Hudelson of the University of Illinois disclosed figures that showed that of 270 men graduates of the College of Agriculture in the classes of 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, only seven were unemployed in 1934, and all but 7 per cent (which included the unemployed) were following agricultural pursuits. Nearly 29 per cent were in agricultural teaching and research work, over 19 per cent in farming and farm management, and 14 per cent with recovery and relief agencies. The rest were in agricultural business, agricultural extension work, marketing and processing of agricultural products, landscape architecture, floriculture, farm credit work; while a few were agricultural technicians and some were pursuing graduate study in agriculture.

Communist Chairman in U. S. Would Not Back Aid to Allies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—A flat assertion by William Z. Foster, Communist Party Chairman, that he would not support the United States if it entered the present "imperialistic war" in aid of France and Great Britain, highlighted yesterday's hearing before the Dies Committee.

The grim, unsmiling witness not only declared that he would withhold his own personal support, but would recommend that the party do likewise.

Mr. Foster's views were brought out by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman, who asked:

"In event of war between the United States and Soviet Russia where would your allegiance lie?"

Mr. Foster at first protested that the question was hypothetical, but went on to say:

"I'm for the defense of the United States and the maintenance of its national independence and the democratic system and the eventual establishment of Socialism.

"As far as war against any country is concerned, I wouldn't walk blindly into that war, if it was an imperialistic war—"

"In the present war, would you support the United States Government?" Mr. Dies cut in.

"If the United States entered on an imperialistic basis, I would not support it."

Mr. Dies then asked specifically whether Mr. Foster would support this country's government if the United States entered the present struggle on the English-French side.

"Under the present setup, I regard it as an imperialistic war and under that, I would not support the United States," the witness answered.

Spectators, who had observed a strict silence when the witness made that declaration, stood up and cheered when Mr. Dies suggested at the hearing's end that the Communist Party should be disbanded in the United States.

Mr. Dies asked Mr. Foster for a list of the Party's district officers, and Joseph Brodsky, Mr. Foster's attorney, said he saw no reason for not complying, and both indicated the list would be submitted soon.

In one of several excursions into international politics, Mr. Foster declared that the "Soviet Union is not co-operating with the Nazis."

"The Soviet Union has stopped Hitler in the East and has smashed the Fascist axis," the witness declared, after several references by committee members to "the new Communist-Nazi alliance."

Mr. Dies suggested that Mr. Foster, who related that he had been his Party's chairman five or six years, should know that the partition of Poland was mapped out in advance of the German invasion of that country.

"I don't know that and you don't either," the witness replied heatedly.

Mr. Foster said that "the masses" in Poland had benefited by the Russian occupation of three fifths of that land and that the occupation was justified "100 per cent" because it established "a free government" and because "France and England had surrendered to Hitler control over formerly Russian people."

Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — **President:** Addressed opening of the special session of Congress on the revision of the Neutrality Act to repeal the arms embargo.

Senate: Foreign Relations committee approved the revised Neutrality Bill, 16 to 7.

House: Passed bill for $222,000 for traveling expenses of members; agreed on three-day adjournments for an indefinite period.

State Department: Secretary of State Hull spoke on the "Pacts of inter-American solidarity" at Pan American Day celebration at the New York World's Fair. Under Secretary Sumner Welles addressed Pan American Conference at Panama City, outlining the general ideas of the United States on the rights and duties of Americans as neutrals.

Iowa Clubwomen Donate Corn to Golden Jubilee

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Thirty thousand Iowa Women's Club members are pledged to donate a bushel of corn each as the State's contribution to the golden jubilee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Many women will shuck their own bushels of grain, Iowa Federation officers said. The corn will be sold and the proceeds given to the General Federation.

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Washington Sideglances

What President Roosevelt thinks of 'My Day' by Mrs. Roosevelt—A welcome for the Chief Justice—Passports for wives—Inside information on a birthday date.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Confidentially: At last the President's private opinion of his wife's newspaper column "My Day" is divulged. It was Mrs. Roosevelt herself who let the cat out of the bag.

She says she heard the President tell a friend one day he considers it almost impossible for a columnist to write on a worthwhile subject every day, but that a light diary of the type his wife publishes is different. What's more, Mrs. Roosevelt says her husband has never called her in and said he wished she hadn't written such-and-such a thing, even her recent politically-loaded comment that things usually turn out to cost more than the President expects.

Welcome Back: The opening of the Supreme Court's fall sessions next week finds Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes back at the helm and quite his impressive self again. Concern his colleagues felt for the health of their highly respected leader last spring has vanished.

A summer spent in the Poconos, the Berkshires and Laurentian Mountains have put the Chief Justice back to normalcy. He made his appearance in Washington several days early to preside over the annual conference of Senior Circuit Court of Appeals judges as is his custom.

C'est la Guerre: It comes as something of a blow to wives of newspapermen and diplomats to have the State Department refuse to issue them passports to accompany their husbands abroad in these perilous times.

The Department takes the hard-hearted attitude that wives are no more of a necessity to men on such missions than they are to soldiers sent abroad to fight a war, and would only add to the troubles of a Department already harassed by the responsibility of looking after Americans stranded in foreign countries.

A Small Thing, but: Which recalls the story of the husband who recently called up the Passport Division of the State Department to inquire the date of his wife's birthday.

He didn't have the nerve to ask her, he explained, and would the Division please help him out by looking in the passport applications, he plaintively inquired.

The reply was a stiff lecture on the confidential character of passport information, ending up with the date he wanted and an admonition that it was "off the record."

Coming Home: Add to the sizable list of foreign diplomats in Washington who have foreign wives the name of Charles Bruggmann, new Minister from Switzerland, scheduled to arrive next week as successor to Marc Peter, retiring dean of Ministers.

Mrs. Bruggmann is the former Mary Wallace, sister of the Secretary of Agriculture. Her husband was Minister from Switzerland to Czechoslovakia until that country was "absorbed" by Germany.

Fully Aware: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's description of the United States as the only great nation left in a position to lead the world out of its present morass is made with full knowledge that three of her sons would probably be called should the United States find it necessary to go to war.

James is a Marine reserve officer and reports annually for training. Franklin, Jr., is commissioned as a second lieutenant in Harvard's R. O. T. C., and John was inducted into the Marine Corps as a baby when his father was Assistant Secretary of War.

Miners' Union Approaches 50th Year 500,000 Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 30—The United Mine Workers of America, keystone of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will observe its fiftieth anniversary in Columbus, Ohio, next January. The celebration will be held in conjunction with the biennial convention of the union, which today claims a membership of 500,000, a treasury fund close to $3,000,000, and its own headquarters in Washington.

The union was formed in 1890, when, risking discharge and blacklisting by employers, miners from various areas in the bituminous fields met and organized. At that time, the membership of the union was confined to "soft coal" workers.

Many dark days for the union followed and it frequently appeared that dissolution of the organization seemed almost certain. The darkest period came in 1897, when Michael D. Ratchford was President of the union. The bituminous market was demoralized, and thousands of mine workers and their families were on starvation rations, while operators cut wages almost daily.

Mr. Ratchford called a meeting of the Executive Board and district presidents, but the treasury did not have enough money to pay the transportation of the delegates to the meeting. The board members and district heads dug down into their own pockets and came to the meeting, however, and after two days of discussion, they authorized Mr. Ratchford to call a strike. Approximately 150,000 miners responded. The walk-out ended six weeks later with a victory for the union. This marked the start of the union on its road to power.

In 1898 came another advance in the miners' demand for an 8-hour day. This brought thousands of new members into the organization.

A serious setback came with the economic depression of 1929, and during the next three years its expenditures exceeded its income. When the National Recovery Administration was instituted in the opening year of President Roosevelt's Administration, there was a badly depleted union treasury and membership was at the lowest ebb in many years.

John L. Lewis, then President of the union, in his efforts to organize non-union fields of the bituminous industry, practically emptied the treasury. His work was successful, however, and in less than two years the membership jumped from about 150,000 to its present figure.

School Dance Request Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30—A request by a large group of Albany high school girls for use of one of the school gymnasiums for Saturday dances has been turned down by the Board of Education here, it was announced today. The request of the girls was based on their wish to find a dance hall where liquor was not sold. Representatives of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association appeared before the Board to back the request of the applicants.

"Parents of these children do not like to have them go to downtown dances," a spokesman for the group said. "They prefer to have them attend a dance in nearby schools or in their own high school. Obviously, the only dance halls near their homes are taverns and other places where liquor is served. The girls by their questionnaires showed their aversion to such places."

The Board of Education has a standing rule against the use of school gymnasiums and auditoriums on Saturday nights. There has been occasional waiving of this rule, but on such occasions the extra cost involved has been met by persons sponsoring the affairs. The rule, it was explained, was based on keeping down the expenses, because heater fires are banked Friday night until Monday morning.

Railroads in New Jersey Protest Taxes for 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey railroads continued their contest against the State's taxing policy by filing Sept. 30 a protest with the Board of Tax Appeals against their 1939 assessments. They declared that the assessments were excessive and arbitrary.

Parties to the appeal are the Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines, the Reading, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the New York Central, the Lehigh Valley, the New York & Long Branch, the New York & New Jersey, the New York, Susquehanna & Western and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Hungarian Jews Lose Jobs

BUDAPEST (AP)—Jewish members of city councils and town governing bodies in many Hungarian communities were removed from office Sept. 30 under laws regulating the Jewish population.

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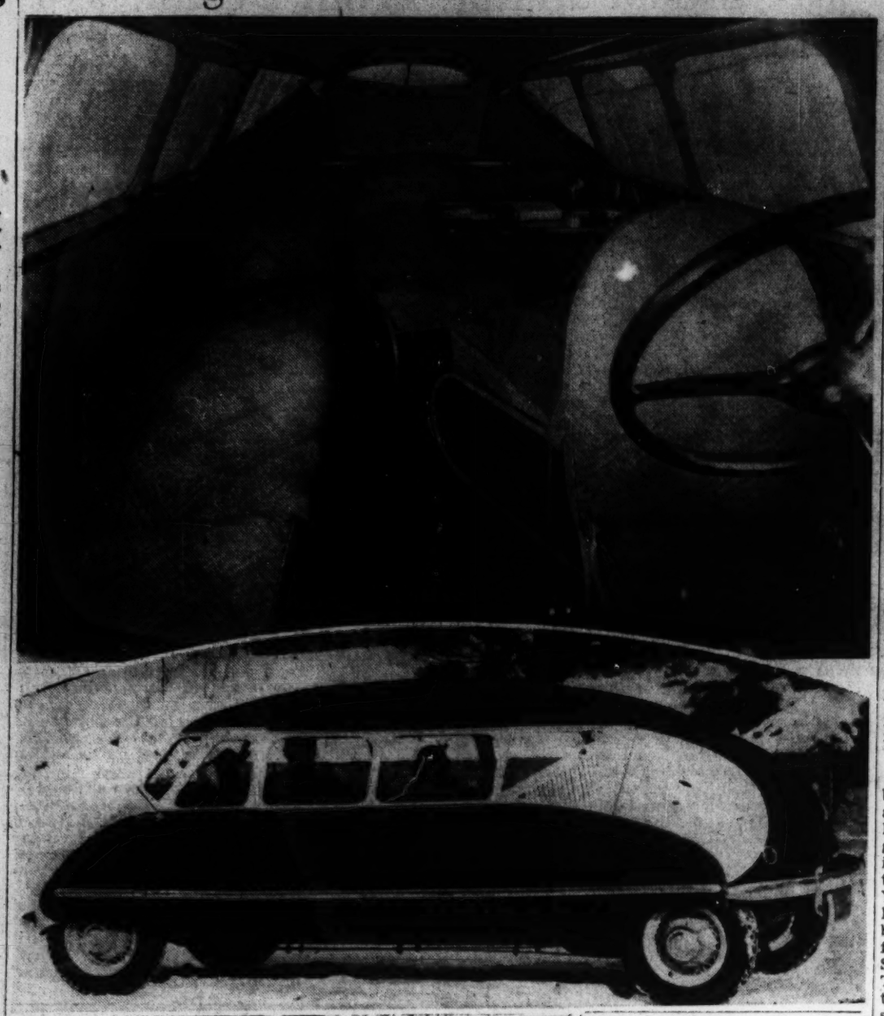
Signs of the Car of the Future



Someday May Not Look So Odd

Top and center—Exterior and interior view of the new Stout Scarab, so called because of its resemblance to a beetle.
Bottom: Combination car and trailer built by the Saginaw Stamping and Tool Company, Saginaw, Mich.

Motor-in-Rear Cars Lag Now But Seem Inevitable in Time

Motors VI

This is one of a series of six articles taking the reader behind the scenes in the automotive industry.

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

A pretty clear picture of the possible car of the future is given in a most spectacular exhibit at the New York World's Fair—The General Motors Futurama. It represents the thinking of many of the best designers of today as to the cars of tomorrow.

The Futurama's highways of 1960 are filled with pear shaped cars, completely glassed in around a blunt-nosed front, and tapering to a pointed rear in which is mounted the motor. The glass discontinues as the rear is reached, giving the latter part of the car the appearance of a beaver's tail.

The interiors resemble much more a fine ship's cabin than they do an automobile, which makes the comment of our designers on seats in a previous article most pertinent. Wide, with plenty of vision due to the glass windows set around like those on the bridge of a ship, the car permits plenty of room for broad seats and individual chairs. The motor with its noise and heat is in the rear. The cars are obviously air conditioned. Low, they slide along smoothly.

Built Like a Beetle

One car has already been built in limited quantities which resembles this a little. That is William Stout's "Scarab," now on the road for several years.

"Bill" Stout, famous pioneer in all metal airplane construction, operator of the first commercial airline in the United States, designer of low-cost homes and folding three-room trailers, pioneered in motor-in-the-rear cars.

His "Scarab" has no running boards. The inside is wide, with a sort of woven straw top which stays clean and insulates well. The seats in the car are modern chairs which can be moved about to suit the pleasure of the passenger. There is a wide divan at one end on which a normal sized person could easily sleep. Near this is a Pullman type table at which passengers can play games, eat, or write letters. And letter writing would not be difficult.

Pioneers Way for Future

We rode in this "Scarab" and have never ridden in anything that equaled it for smoothness. Special air springs made with rubber are used, which take up shocks perfectly and are so hooked up as to cut out the rebound—in other words they give the effect of the best in theoretical shock absorption.

Mr. Stout is only making a few of these on order—but that he has pioneered the way for the car of the future is certain.

Which gets us to the question of motor in the rear. There is not much enthusiasm on the part of most of the engineers met on this trip for putting the motor in the back. They've tried them experimentally and found that the public still preferred to pack their baggage in the rear instead of in the space left in the front when the motor was moved back.

They point out that with the motor in front the clutch, brake pedals, and gear shift fall into place right on the motor where they should, while moving it to the rear means operating these controls through long rods and linkage—just adding more complications.

Again, the riding of the present-day car has been achieved through a lot of cut and try work, based on the redistribution of weight. The present good riding is due primarily to this weight distribution. Put the motor in the rear and much of this work will have to be done over in order to regain good riding.

Yes, It Looks Inevitable

Despite all this, most of the engineers feel that the motor in the rear is one of those inevitable things which the public will want—and when they finally want it, they'll get it—for in the last analysis it's the public which really designs the motorcar.

There has been talk of a device to make cars bank when turning corners. That is, the car body would tip in the right direction to make the ride around the corner seem more natural. But the engineers loudly protest this idea. They've tried it and they say that the lack of control, due to this unnatural rolling is terrible, that if it were installed it would pile up highway accidents. That's one device that hardly looks likely.

And so we come to the end of the brief outline of the car of the future. It may vary from this pattern considerably, for many forces can come into play in 20 years or longer. But one thing is certain, as long as the engineering thought at the top of the motorcar profession continues in its present broad, dynamic lines—all the cars of the future, near and distant, will be fine products, well-engineered and well built.

So we leave Detroit after only too short a visit. With us goes the assurance that the American automobile, as purchased in the United States today, is the best buy for the dollar in the world because, to recaptitulate:

The Record

1. Manufacturers buy, break down, assemble and test competitive cars. When they are through they know them as well as the engineers who designed them.

2. This study is not to find weak points, consumer opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. Rather do they seek the best points, campare them with their own to see why someone should buy the "other car." If the competitor has something better than they have, they seek to equal or better it. This means constant progress based on the whole advance of the industry's art instead of that of a single research outfit.

3. The engineers are a real fraternity. They have a sporting sense of things. They freely call up one another about problems when they so desire.

4. They are all members of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and share the results of their research through technical papers presented before that Society.

5. The best of steels are available at competitive prices to all the manufacturers because the metallurgical art is broadly based and steel companies through competition keep prices down and quality up.

6. Good will is the chief asset of a manufacturer. Even if he wanted to take a chance and slim down on some specifications, no manufacturer would dare, for the resulting ill-will would far offset in savings made. Today this is so firmly established that proposed economies are weighed with a very cold eye.

It Gives You the Best

So, dominating the design of the car you get is the engineering point of view which seeks, "not what is wrong but what is good so that we can make it even better." That's constructive engineering. It doesn't seek the negative by looking for weaknesses but seeks the positive by looking for the good things.

Now the obvious effect of this attitude on the motor car industry is apparent. Since all standard manufacturers buy and study competitive cars to a greater or lesser degree, it is apparent that within a few years the cars are bound to become pretty much the same as far as broad engineering principles, designs and quality are concerned.

That is why, as you talk with the engineering point of view at the fountainhead of this great industry, you realize that any good standard car is a good automobile to buy today—and that you can go out and buy these shiny new 1940 models with that assurance.

Personal Property Taxes Sought in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 30—Citing a report by the Princeton University Government Survey Committee declaring that more than $5,000,000,000 of personal property is escaping proper taxation in New Jersey, J. H. Thayer Martin, Tax Commissioner, has called upon the Legislature for enactment of a law to remedy the situation.

Supporting the demand of Mr. Martin, Samuel S. Kenworthy, Secretary of the New Jersey League of Municipalities, said personal property, which represents more than double the value of real estate, is taxed at present far less than half the amount paid by real estate owners.

Dry Forces Gain Temperance Laws, W. C. T. U. Is Told

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30—Dry forces had the edge in the see-saw battle with the wets for post-repeal legislation to tighten liquor laws and to eliminate drinking areas in the last year, Dr. Izora Scott, of Washington, D. C., head of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Bureau of Legislation, reported to the sixty-fifth annual convention here today.

Not only were the major efforts of the liquor interests defeated, but the Temperance Union also listed gains in labor laws, legislation widening the political powers of women, and forward steps in other social legislation, she said. Drys, she added, have won victories in a number of states for temperance education, more stringent rules against liquor sales to minors, and more severe punishment for drunken drivers.

Dr. Scott cited Pennsylvania's defeat of 30 "wet" measures and passage of a bill limiting the number of liquor licenses as a major victory for temperance since the last convention met. She hailed especially the United States Supreme Court decision, ruling that the twenty-first, or repeal amendment, gave states unlimited power to regulate or prohibit liquor traffic.

Specific Victories

Other temperance victories cited by Dr. Scott included defeat of a bill permitting the sale of malt liquor in Connecticut taverns, Oregon's refusal to employ a State instructor to teach what was termed "moderate drinking," New York's decision no longer to grant licenses to hotels in territory dry by option, Utah's new program for temperance instruction in State-supported schools, defeat in Texas of a bill to permit sale by the drink and increased liquor tax schedules in eight states.

Dr. Scott reported "a definite trend" in several states to regulate liquor advertising, growing support for a national law to ban radio liquor advertsing, and a steady movement, exemplified by Virginia's Act to leave the decision to local communities against Sunday sales of intoxicants. She cited new child labor laws in Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah, and West Virginia, and a law granting jury service to women in Illinois as further gains for movements backed by the W. C. T. U.

Simplicity in Movies

A call to support motion pictures that preserve the American ideal of simple living rather than those glorifying extravagance, glamor, and crime was made by Mrs. Augusta V. Urquhard, of Los Angeles, Calif., head of the organization's motion picture department. She urged co-operation with churches and other organizations in opposing "compulsory block-booking and blind-seling of films," which she said, gave the theater-goer little choice in what he was to see.

Return to the old-fashioned habit of a quiet Sunday and a wholesome family attitude toward worship "to stimpulate a more vital faith" was urged by Mr. C. Adrian Heaton, of Chicago, Ill., head of the W. C. T. U. evangelistic department.

"The observance of the Lord's Day in some way to balance worship and rest with creative activities is rarely found in these days," she said. "There isn't a general disposition to keep Sunday holy and there is little initiative shown in planning an interesting purposeful Sunday."

Gannett on War

The idea that American participation in the European war is inevitable was assailed as "sinister talk" that may result in "a national attitude of fatalism," by Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers, at the celebration of "Rochester night" by the convention. Defining Christian citizenship as "love for one's fellow men," Mr. Gannett declared that "we must do something about it; it is not enough merely to protest against war—we must devote ourselves to the task of stopping war when we can."

"It is true, democracy has its back to the wall in Europe," he said. "The Allies may triumph over their foes, but whatever the outcome, America and the uncertain world of the future will be far better off if we keep out of it."

Declaring that democracy was "the child of religion," Mr. Gannett called for an emphasis on religious faith and held that Nazi Germany and Communist Russia were examples of nations led by irreligious men who have no respect for democracy.

Before they adjourn on Oct. 3, the 1,750 delegates are expected to act on a proposal submitted by Mrs. Bertha R. Palmer, of Evanston, Ill., W. C. T. U. Director of Scientific Temperance Instruction, calling for establishment of the position of seminarian in every eight states of the nation so "skillful, intelligent, and experienced teachers" can instruct public school teachers in temperance work.

$100,000 in Jewelry Pops Up at Newsstand

CHICAGO (AP) — Newsstand clerks in the North Western Station rummaged through a stack of magazines Sept. 30, located a pink cardboard box and popped it into the station safe.

The box belongs to Mrs. J. Allen Smith of Harrison, N. Y., who wired that it contained jewelry valued at $100,000. She said she laid it down at the newsstand Sept. 29 and didn't miss it until her train reached Clinton, Iowa.

Railroad officials assured her by telegraph the box had been found and that it would be mailed to her destination, the Riverside Hotel in Reno, Nev.

Sports' Job in Ending War: Fair Play by Nations Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Extension of the ideals engendered by all types of sports would play a large part in eliminating war, Charles F. Robbins, President of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, sporting goods firm, said in an interview today.

"There is nothing sporting about war," Mr. Robbins declared. "The only rule of battle is that victory to one means death to another. And where life itself is concerned, no sense of fair play can enter. A nation of men and women with high ideals of sportsmanship would know that war is the resort of the bad loser, and because of that, they should shun it.

Instrument Against War

"I see in sport one instrument for the development of a national feeling against war, and, to go a step further, I think that sport can better equip the people and their leaders to settle the problems of the world without war.

"War commences when statesmanship breaks down. In the democratic environment of the athletic field, the twin elements of self-control and team work are essential for success.

"The modern athlete is a lot more chivalrous than the knights of old. The self-discipline he has to exert in sports as a member of a team is the same sort of self-discipline that a nation must have when it feels that its pride is hurt and that war is the only way out—the same sort of self-discipline that enables a statesman patiently and calmly to conduct negotiations for peace even when peace seems no longer possible."

If a thwarted desire to compete is one of the causes of war, sports could eliminate such motivation, Mr. Robbins holds.

Safety Valve

"The tremendous growth of sport throughout the world, extending as it does to all classes of people, may well provide a safety valve through which part of this emotional background of war may be released," he continued.

Sports can help each country solve its own problems in the peaceful co-operative way of democracy for the same reasons, Mr. Robbins declared.

"Surely this country was fortunate that the great growth of sports began about the time the frontier was passing," he added. "I think that sports did much to develop the resourceful leadership and deep sense of fair play which are so characteristic of our national character and were originally due to the tremendous part in our national life played by the vast frontier."

N. B. C. Promises Temperance In Presenting War Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Strict adherence to the neutrality policy of the Federal Government in its radiocasts of European war news is pledged by the National Broadcasting Company in a statement today. Every effort consistent with the facts will be made to avoid horror, suspense and undue excitement, the announcement says.

"War existing in Europe, the President of the United States has issued a proclamation of neutrality under existing laws of this Country," the announcement continues. "No act of any broadcaster should violate this declared neutrality either in letter or spirit.

"Within our own company strict attention will be paid to the content of programs and established standards will be meticulously enforced. Let us give no grounds for any feeling that radio sacrifices the welfare of the people as a whole to seek sensationalism for its own profit.

"Descriptions of hypothetical horrors which do not exist . . . will be avoided. In all broadcasts dealing with the essentially human side of the war . . ., we will use our best news judgment and try to avoid undue shock to the radio audience without taking upon ourselves an unjustifiable reponsibility of concealing actual facts.

"We will make every effort to be temperate, responsible and mature in selecting the manner in which we make the facts of war and its attendant circumstances known to our audiences.

"We will at all times try to distinguish between fact, official statement, news obtained from responsible official or unofficial sources, rumor and matter taken from or contained in the foreign press or other publications, so that by reporting and identifying these sources we can help the radio audience to evaluate properly the news brought to it.

"The radio audience should be clearly informed that the news from many sources, whether it be press bulletins or direct broadcasts, may be censored and should be appraised in the light of this censorship. . . ."

Florida Seeks to Put Back Some Of Water It Took From Everglades

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 30 (AP)—Florida, which created an agricultural gold mine by spending $11,000,000 to drain a vast fertile marsh called the Everglades, now seeks to put some of the water back to fight fires and soil erosion.

The State Department of Agriculture estimated that fires, sweeping immense areas of peat and muck made inflammable by sapping out moisture through drainage, already have destroyed $40,000,000 worth of potential farm land.

Federal and State officials drafted a program yesterday to prevent the periodic conflagrations by water control methods. Details of the program were withheld, but plans previously presented would place locks in drainage canals and levees on the banks.

The problem is to regulate the drainage so the water table in dry seasons will remain high enough to moisten the soil and resist fire, without preventing cultivation.

Almost a half century ago Florida Pioneers found that the Everglades would grow things almost magically if the water were drained off and the soil aerated. For untold ages aquatic vegetation had grown and died over millions of acres inundated by water that seeped from huge Lake Okeechobee south and east toward the Atlantic Ocean.

The State built levees on the lower shores of the lake, dug 440 miles of canals and succeeded in reclaiming 300,000 acres of the rich humus for agriculture.

Cane was planted and sugar manufacturing became a big industry. Tomatoes, potatoes, strawberries, beans and many other truck crops flourished. Cattle, hog and poultry raising and dairying were successful. The vegetables—most of them winter grown—produced returns measured in millions of dollars a year.

The future looked bright, with some 1,700,000 more acres of muck, and sawgrass land yet to be tilled.

The drainage job, however, had been too well done—fires that sometimes raged for weeks during droughts burned not only the vegetation but the soil as well. Areas up to 200 square miles were rendered forever useless to agriculture as the smouldering flames burned three and four feet deep in places.

To make matters worse, even some of the land untouched by fire began to subside through natural oxidation of powdery topsoil.

Hobby Teacher Hired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Wash.—The Parent-Teacher Association here has engaged an instructor to lead school pupils in making the most of their hobbies. Mrs. P. C. Knapp, appointed Chairman of the Hobby Committee, told the pupils that if they have no hobby now it is the time to start one, and that the teacher will give valuable information on hobbies of many varieties.

WAR MAP
of the Western Front, showing defense lines.
Complete Index
34x20 Inches
Mounted on folio tack board $1.00, paper 50c, Postpaid.
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Such wonderful great big California GRAPES!

everyone exclaims when first lifting one of the heavy, fragrant bunches of deep-purple ALPHONSE LAVALLE grapes. These are superlative grapes. Sweet with sunshine and morning dew—tangy from mellowing on the vine. Rarely seen in public markets. Known until now by but a few millionaires, heads of exclusive hotels and European nobility. Now I have a new method of shipping them direct to your home a few hours (days at the most) after picking full ripe. Each bunch gently wrapped in special "breathing" paper and tenderly cuddled down in excelsior. Juicy, meaty, sweet, lightly tangy—every grape a ball of fragrant delight. You owe it to yourself to taste them now in full fall ripeness. Send for a box and you be the judge. Also, why not remember a dearly loved friend!

The name . . . ALPHONSE LAVALLE . . . each deep-purple grape huge with the sweetness of California sunshine . . . picked ripe from high trellises.

TRY BEFORE PAYING

Monitor Readers, so certain am I that the grapes themselves will be my best salesman, you may, if you want, pay nothing until after you receive and try the grapes. Then, if you decide they are fully worth it, send $2.00 (money order or check) or return the box. Sent only throughout United States proper. Please write: Mr. Marguleas, Heggblade-Marguleas Co., 136 Drumm St., San Francisco, Calif. Each box $2.00, shipping prepaid—contains about 10 lbs. of grapes.

Grapes ready for shipment Now

Red Press Echoes Warning To Western Allies on Peace

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP)—Russia's official press today echoed the Moscow accord's implied warning to the Western Allies—to end the war or face joint German-Russian action—while the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet ratified the new Russian-Estonian mutual assistance and trade pact.

Foreign Minister Karl Selter of Estonia and his delegation, having signed the 10-year agreement which makes their little Republic, former Russian territory, a virtual Russian protectorate, returned to Tallinn.

Russian negotiations with a third Nation, Turkey, were reported further delayed because today was the "free day," the Russian day of rest. They had been suspended Thursday and Friday by the German and Estonian negotiations.

Izvestia, Government organ, sternly warned other powers not to interfere with the German-Russian pacts signed Thursday because the signatories do not "recognzie anyone's right to interfere with the affairs of two neighborly States which wish to live in peace and friendship."

Izvestia saw in the German-Soviet nonaggression treaty a safeguard for peace.

New German Threat

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—A German spokesman, although affirming Germany's desire for peace now that it has reshaped Eastern Europe to its taste, today declared it was prepared equally for war, if the western allies chose to continue the conflict.

"And we'll fight with the realization that it's a battle for Germany's existence," he said.

Responsibility on Allies

A big headline in Adolf Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter declared "Responsibility for War or Peace Rests on the Western Powers."

There was no public utterance by the Reichsführer himself, but there were frequent references in Government circles to "the Führer's offer."

In some quarters, special significance was attached to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's assertion before leaving Moscow that Germany and Russia "desire that peace be re-established, and that England and France cease the completely hopeless, senseless fight against Germany."

Some neutral observers wondered whether this wish from the lips of Herr Hitler's Foreign Minister might be regarded as one of Germany's famous "one-time offers" not to be repeated if not accepted immediately.

Also, they asked, was it in keeping with Nazi policy that the ante might be raised if the German-Russian peace gesture is received unfavorably?

Germany has served notice that Poland is a closed chapter not to be reopened under any circumstances.

Whether there would be an autonomous Polish state on the German side of the boundary agreed on at Moscow or whether Germany's share would be swallowed up with the Poles as a German minority remained uncertain.

Sphere in Balkans

Field Marshal Herman Göring's Essener National Zeitung raised the point of Germany's position in the Balkans and said the area is a sphere where only Germany, Russia, and Italy have legitimate rights.

These powers, it added, want to erase contentions in the Balkans and develop trade there.

The influential Frankfurter Zeitung reasserted that Germany has no war aims in the West. If Britain and France concede to German interests in the East, it declared, nothing need stand in the way of peace.

The Börsen Zeitung, financial newspaper which has close relations with Economic Minister Walther Funk, emphasized the strengthening of the German position through the new Berlin-Moscow agreement.

Britain and France, it said, must face the fact that century-old traditions between Germany and Russia have been re-established and "made so strong that there are no hindrances now" which could prevent them from "arriving at an uncompromising alliance."

The semi-official commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, said the trade agreement in the new pact opens a new source of raw materials to Germany and makes it possible for Russian railways to handle its Far Eastern business.

It said the treaty puts Germany into a position to wage a war of "optional length."

Britain to Ignore Threat

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Authoritative sources declared today Britain would reject emphatically Reichsführer Hitler's offer of peace at the price of a partitioned Poland.

The Government—to all appearances—went ahead with mobilization of its entire fighting power for a finish fight with Germany.

An army of 65,000 census takers completed a register of some 46,000,000 persons in England, Scotland, and Wales to provide the basis for food rationing and conscription of manpower for war.

A formal reply to what the British press called Herr Hitler's "peace threat" was deferred by the War Cabinet, pending consultation with France, Britain's ally against Germany.

Newspaper placards flapping from backdrops of sandbags on Strand and Picadilly screamed "peace threat."

Italy Votes New Taxes

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet, meeting with Premier Mussolini today, voted new taxes to meet Italy's unbalanced budget and "new military expenses caused by the international situation."

A levy of one-half of one per cent on private property was approved together with a two per cent tax on general business turnover.

The property tax is to be levied on all real estate, goods and securities of all types, except bank deposits and personal clothing, owned by all persons, companies, corporations and societies over the amount of 10,000 lire (about $500).

Churches and scientific and artistic collections are exempt.

French Reservists In U. S. Must Report

NEW YORK (AP)—Fench nationals in the United States who have evaded required military service were offered amnesty Sept. 29 if they now register for military duty.

The French Consulate posted a notice calling upon service evaders and army deserters to register before Oct. 24 if they wish to avail themselves of the French Government's concession.

Consul General Count Deperry de Fontnouvelle said 15 or 20 French ctiizens had already responded to the notices. Those who register, he said, would be called upon for duty only as needed.

New Trade Treaty Is Agreed Upon By Reich-Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 30 (AP)—A new Rumanian-German trade agreement was reached last night after more than a week of negotiations.

The chief point of discussion had been settlement of Rumania's indebtedness under the barter agreement already in force, amounting to 50,000,000 marks (about $20,000,000).

German firms involved had delivered armaments, especially airplanes, machines and other merchandise. Rumanian exports to Germany, however, had fallen off sharply during the last six weeks owing to the shortage of freight cars caused by mobilization.

German envoys sought unsuccessfully to increase the mark exchange rate from 40.50 to 45 lei. Rumania was successful in stepping up its import contingents of coke from 22,000 to 70,000 tons and of pig iron from 45,000 to 54,000 tons. Germany agreed to increase its imports of wine. The oil quota for Germany remained unchanged, namely, one-fourth of the total value of Rumania's exports to Germany.

Rumanian-Soviet Talk Due

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 30 (AP)—Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu and a staff of experts will leave for Moscow Monday, it was announced today, to confer with Soviet Russian officials. It was said they would participate in talks already started by Russian, German, and Turkish leaders.

At the same time it was reported in official circles that Rumania had received assurances "through a third party" that Soviet Russia had no intention of seizing Bessarabia.

Bessarabia was gained by Rumania from Russia after the World War. The Province has an area of 17,146 square miles.

Attaché at Warsaw Moved by U. S. To Netherlands Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. William H. Colbern, former American military attaché at Warsaw, who was forced out of Poland by advancing Nazi troops, was ordered transferred to The Netherlands Sept. 29 by the War Department.

In another move evidencing official efforts to assure full military information from the European war front, Lieut. Col. Barnwell R. Legge has been shifted from Paris to Bern, Switzerland, near the southern terminus of the Western Front.

Other steps are contemplated, officials indicated, to reinforce the Army's confidential reporting system. There are 33 attachés in foreign capitals now, mostly in Europe.

Major Colbern, Missourian, is now at Bucharest, Rumania. He left besieged Warsaw with Ambassador Biddle and members of the American Embassy Staff. He had gone there as attaché a year ago.

As Attaché in The Netherlands, he will relieve Lieut. Col. Robert D. Brown, the Attaché at Brussels who has been reporting on Netherlands developments from Belgium.

U. S. Protests Raid By Japanese Police On American Office

TIENTSIN, China (AP) — The United States Consulate General made representations Sept. 28 to local Japanese authorities against a raid by eight Japanese gendarmes of the offices of the American-owned American Radio Service, situated in the British Concession.

While the raid was in progress the American manager of the service, W. A. B. Nicholas, arrived. He summoned R. H. Dennis, Chief of the British Concession Police, who persuaded the Japanese to leave and to release several Chinese clerks and messengers who had been seized in the offices.

At about the same time Japanese gendarmes, with the permission and in some cases co-operation of British authorities, raided several other places in the Concession, apparently searching for centers of Chinese resistance to the Japanese rule of North China. About 30 Chinese, said to be adherents of the Chinese Government at Chungking, were reported taken.

Memorandum From Berlin

Third Reich Has Produced Many Physical Achievements but Few, If Any, Cultural Triumphs in Seven and a Half Years

By a Special Correspondent

BERLIN—The Third Reich has many physical achievements to its credit during seven and a half years of existence, but it is doubtful whether many can be traced in the purely cultural spheres.

The short period of its existence may be insufficient for the new Weltanschauung to reveal itself in productive work in the arts and physical sciences; but it has certainly shown how easily the creative gift can be stamped out unless it is allowed the natural air of free expression. The basic condition that all things shall contribute toward the National Socialist ideal has led to a barrenness which is deprecated even by many who had welcomed Germany's strides in other directions.

If we turn to the realm of literature we find that the substitution of propaganda for freedom of expression has produced a uniformity which is meaningless. This is most apparent in the daily press. The time when people could "read between the lines" in any particular newspaper has gone by. In all fundamental issues, the Frankfurter Zeitung is as controlled in its views as the Völkischer Beobachter. In literature one looks in vain for any great works interpreting the new outlook on life. There is no outstanding author or poet who is read for the innate quality of his work. One of the few German authors who achieved any marked success in the Anglo-Saxon world after 1933, vegetates quietly on a farm, some miles from Berlin, and still thinks over the rough treatment he received at the hands of the National Socialists a few years ago.

* * *

Art has also produced no great painter. Exhibitions of so-called decadent art have toured the country, but it is significant that some pictures from these, though too depraved for German taste, have found their way abroad and by their sale supply foreign exchange to the authorities.

The theater is one of the few cultural spheres in which things are still being done in present-day Germany. But here there is but one outstanding theater—the Staatstheater in Berlin and the reason is obvious—not that National Socialism has come into its own there, but rather that it has been excluded. This institution is the only one not under the control of the Ministry of Propaganda.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring is the patron of the Staatstheater. Not only is he more accommodating but also there appears to be plenty of money to stage wonderful performances. Herr Gustav Grundgens still delights his audiences with masterly acting and Jürgen Fehling is a producer of genius. But in general, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' order excluding all genuine criticism has had a harmful effect upon both the theater and the film. Paula Wessely, Sybil Schmidt, Emil Jannings and Heinrich George, and a few others have played the chief roles in some good films during the past few years, but there is still a long way to go before the German film reaches the pre-1933 standard.

Shakespeare, Bernard Shaw and Erhardt Hauptmann continue to be the playwrights whose works are mostly given on the German stage today.

* * *

The decline evident in literature and the arts generally is even more marked in the realms of "pure knowledge" such as historical research and philosophy. Such men (Aryans) as Oncken, the historian, Jager, the philosopher, etc., have either retired voluntarily or gone abroad and their places have not been adequately filled. Objectivity has been surrendered to a partisan study which sees the goal as the justification of preconceived political and racial ideas. Evidence of this fact is patent in the newer history books and in popular encyclopaedias and even in guide books.

In such branches of human knowledge as higher mathematics, physics and so on, where Germany once led the world and students from all parts came specially for advanced study under some particular German professor, today, there appear to be no outstanding teachers in these branches. Prof. Max Planck is among the very few still left, and among the younger generation no successors are to be found.

On the technical side much has been achieved—in road-building and in the application of chemistry to serve national self-sufficiency, but always the triumphs have been on the material rather than the purely intellectual side. In fact this is not surprising. For National Socialism advocates a materialistic philosophy which has little place for abstract thought. It shows itself in the triumphs of the physical rather than the aesthetic, in the building of colossal roads and airfields, in the harnessing of waterpower. It illustrates the ability which might build the pyramids but not fashion a Greek vase.

'Blackmail Peace' Spurned

(Continued from Page 1)

us," he asserted, "on the condition that we deny not only our treaties and our tastes, our convictions, our religions and our liberties. He will give us what he calls peace—that is a short delay which permits Germany to digest its prey and to forge arms to snare its next prey."

The second development reflecting the French position was the prominence given to the appeal of Julius Lukaszwic, Polish Ambassador to Paris. He asked France to reject the German-Russian bid for peace on the basis of partition of Poland.

Calling at the Foreign Ministry with a note declaring his Government never would accept the terms of the German-Russian accord reached in Moscow, the Ambassador said his Government counted on France and Great Britain to prosecute the war against Germany until victory would bring the reconstitution of Poland.

French Objectives

The basic war objectives of France remain the overthrow of Hitlerism and the thwarting of the German effort to dominate Europe.

Russian collusion with Germany in crushing Poland is not considered reason enough for the abandonment of these objectives, the fight for which has only just begun.

Considerable emphasis also is laid in official circles here on the gross inconsistency of the Soviet attitude in protesting against German violence in Austria and Czechoslovakia and then aiding and benefiting from German violence in Poland.

French newspaper comment stressed the precarious nature of Herr Hitler's position, balanced as he is between the Anglo-French naval blockade and the Western front and the very powerful mechanized forces of the Red Army in Eastern Europe.

There is a disposition to consider Joseph Stalin the real winner in the war thus far, and emphasize the extremely broad concessions which Herr Hitler made to purchase Soviet co-operation and further economic assistance which is clearly foreshadowed in that part of the Moscow accord which declares that "Russia will furnish Germany with raw materials which Germany will pay for with industrial goods, deliveries extending over a long period."

What Each Has Gained

The Soviet Union has gained a vital share of Poland almost without firing a shot.

Moreover, the Soviet agreement with Estonia, establishing a virtual protectorate over that little country and giving the Soviet air and naval bases on the islands near the Estonian coast and the Estonian mainland, gives Russia a co-equal position with Germany in the Baltic Sea which Germany has previously considered its own possession. It is also assumed that the Soviet Union can and will assert its right to be heard regarding the Balkans so that German hopes of obtaining that uncontested control of foodstuffs and minerals from this part of Europe also have been relinquished.

The well-known commentator, Pertinax, suggests that Herr Hitler's extensive concessions to the Soviet Union in the East indicate his intention to move westward "through diplomacy or through violence very soon. Otherwise Germany will fall lower than it fell in 1918 at the feet of a Russia stronger than it is."

The Western Front

There is certainly a strong probability that Germany, once its peace offensive fails, will seek a decision on the Western front. As military experts generally consider the present front too narrow for a decisive action, the possibility of a German move through Belgium or Switzerland, most probably the former, must be reckoned with, and this doubtless explains the activity of the French and British reconnaissance airplanes in the last days.

Military Program

While complete secrecy is preserved regarding military dispositions, there is every reason to assume that French and British military leaders have made all possible preparations for such a contingency. They have made good use of the month during which Germany confined itself to defensive tactics on the Western Front.

While it seems most improbable that the new German-Soviet pact will, any more than the preceding nonaggression pact of Aug. 24, modify the French and British determination to resist, it has two very important long-range implications.

First, assuming its provisions are carried out, Germany will have access to a vast natural storehouse of food and raw materials, among which the most important are oil, iron, manganese, copper, and timber. It is yet to be seen how much of these Russia is in a mood to spare, how the matter of payment will be worked out, and whether transit to Germany can proceed in volume. But, ideally, it is conceivable that Germany could trade even with China and Japan and indirectly with North and South American through Russia.

There are indirectly limiting factors which go even further than the German lack of gold and the difficulty of producing goods for barter while engaged in a major war and the inferior Soviet transportation system. The value of the agreement so far as Germany is concerned may depend largely on whether Mr. Stalin admits German technicians to aid in the reorganization of his industrial transportation system. It may be remembered that a few thousand German executives and technicians working behind the lines for Gen. Francisco Franco in the Spanish civil war contributed greatly to his victory by assuring reasonably prompt and efficient functioning of the railways and other public services. The second implication is the immense strengthening of the position of the Soviet Union in European affairs. Mr. Stalin reaps the fruits of the cunning double game he played last summer in carrying on the sham negotiations with England and France while clinching his deal with Herr Hitler. He has already won, without fighting, much of the pre-war Russian territory lost after the Revolution, and there is almost no limit to what he may hope to achieve in eastern and southeastern Europe if the war proves long and exhausting.

New Struggle Ahead

It is possible that England and France after beating Herr Hitler will find themselves faced by a Russian colossus bestriding a large part of Europe and Asia and armed with the additional weapon of revolutionary propaganda always effective with war-weary peoples.

However, the French and British statesmen and soldiers are too busy thinking how to beat Herr Hitler to worry over this problem now.

The brightest ray from the French and British standpoint in the formidable Soviet-German agreement is the apparent intention of Turkey to fulfill its engagements. It is also noted that while the joint Soviet-German communiqué expressed conviction that France and England will be responsible for the continuation of the war, there is no reference to any Soviet intention to enter the war actively on Germany's side. The reference to other powers which may associated in the German-Soviet peace offensive most probably refers to Italy where the press recently carried on a vigorous propaganda for the termination of hostilities on the basis of recognizing the new situation in eastern Europe.

Allies See Hope in Pacts With Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

its share out of Polish territory with Germany. When the Polish armies collapsed the alternatives before Russia, as seen here, were either to allow Germany a free hand or step in and fix new boundaries in accordance with Russia's interest. It is regarded as inevitable that the latter course should have been chosen. And it is further noted that the Russians have deliberately retired from the original demarcation line which ran through Warsaw to a new line further east. Except in the north this roughly coincides with the so-called Curzon Line which was regarded by the Allies at Versailles as a suitable boundary for a resurrected Poland because the majority of its inhabitants would be and are now Polish.

The boundary fixed in Moscow gives Germany practically all the chiefly Polish districts except between Bialystok and Vilna, and it is generally expected that Germany will have its hands full in looking after them.

Thus whatever happens to Germany in the war with Britain and France, it is felt the Russians have put themselves in a position from which it may prove difficult to dislodge them, both on ethnographical grounds and in view of Russia's military strength in a defensive war. But as nothing can be done about it now, the tendency is to leave this awkward hurdle to be tackled when and not before it is reached.

Meanwhile, all who are genuinely anxious to see Poland's wrongs righted are pleased the Moscow agreement did not result in the establishment of a puppet Poland which could have been plausibly described as "independent." It is felt that if this had been done neutral opinion might have considered Britain and France blameworthy for continuing the war. As it is, the responsibility for doing so which the Moscow agreement places squarely on them, is one whereof they appear to be proud rather than ashamed.

They point out that in any case they did not start the war. And they do not propose to be tricked out of the determination to bring it to a successful conclusion by the temporary disappearance of a free Poland.

In this connection it is recalled that during the last war, the Central Powers, besides seizing Russian Poland, overran practically the whole of Belgium, a considerable part of France, the whole of Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania, and forced Russia to sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which gave them control of all South Russia up to the Urals. Yet they lost.

Turkish Arms Mission

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A member of the Turkish Embassy Staff announced today that a Turkish military mission which visited Great Britain early in June would arrive here next week for further conversations.

Italy, Bent on Peace, Lists Gains or Losses During War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 30—After having during the past two weeks received one by one his Army commanders and reviewed Italy's industrial situation with leading manufacturers Premier Benito Mussolini today met his Council of Ministers to review Italy's position at the end of the first month of war.

Official announcements indicate the subject of discussion was solely domestic. Virginio Gayda, Signor Mussolini's chief journalistic spokesman, stresses the importance of the present moment to improve the economic self-sufficiency of Italy and "to profit by the favorable moment." It is obvious also to all observers that the foreign situation impinges heavily on the domestic situation and it is impossible to isolate the two subjects.

Uncertainties of Times

The moment finds Italy, as all Europe, beset by innumerable uncertainties. There is still no adequate clarification of Russian intentions towards Germany or towards the Balkan States—both subjects of vital interest to Italy. Another problem of primary importance is the position of Italian commerce. Italian ships already are being stopped at Gibraltar, and cargoes are being seized as contraband under the doctrine of continuous voyage and presumed for transhipment to a belligerent.

Also is there any remaining prospect of peace? Rumors emanate from Paris that Russia perhaps is planning a peace move on the basis of the reconstitution of a truncated Polish state.

Italy apparently is facing the choice of acceptance of the British blockade against economic aid to Germany with the attractive prospects of an enlarged trade with the South Americas as well as England and France, or resistance to the blockade.

The outcome of the Neutrality Act debate in Congress is being watched carefully and is being given extensive coverage by the press here. The importance of the American decision on industrial and economic support to the Allies is appreciated.

Lifting of the arms embargo would be understood to be synonymous with American acceptance of the Anglo-French blockade of Germany which would make it difficult for Italy to resist, while also enhancing the value of the Italian economic position by joining America in taking up lost German markets.

Nation at Peace

The best opinion of foreign observers here is now satisfied that Italy is determined on a course of noninvolvement in the war, at least pending clarification of such weighty uncertainties as Russian policy.

While Italian military precaution against any possible attack is in an excellent state, the Nation is still continuing as though at peace. Trade and business are continuing relatively normal. Major peaceful public works are being built. Railroad stations and public buildings are being used normally. Rome is nearly a normal city. Emergency air raid shelters have all been removed. The city is well-lighted at night. Only infterferences with normal affairs are the consumption restrictions for the sake of self-sufficiency, such as the drastic curtailment of gasoline consumption, the complete ban on coffee, and the restriction of the use of gas to meal hours.

Eire Put in War Circle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Eire, because of its shipments of food to Great Britain, will eventually incur hostility and will be dragged into the war on the side of the Allies, in the opinion of Oliver St. John Gogarty, Irish author, statesman, and humorist.

Discussing the present state of Anglo-Irish relations, Mr. Gogarty said it was widely felt in Ireland that Britain was fighting for human liberty and that anti-British feeling had greatly subsided, it no longer being easy to win votes on a purely anti-British political platform.

Referring to the Irish Republican Army bombings in Britain recently, he said there were "dark and sinister things" behind it all.

Germany Blamed

"It is not an Irish idea to kill a man you don't know," he said. "That is completely extraneous to the Irish character and only happened when Germany got busy. Germany was behind it. Eire can't remain neutral when this is a fight for liberty, nor can Britain make peace, since it is question of principle."

Mr. Gogarty held that the vulnerability of London was Britain's only weak spot, adding that Britain was preparing for a "thorough war."

Turning to the question of Eire's internal conditions, Mr. Gogarty, who was a pronounced De Valera opponent during his senatorship in the Irish Free State from 1922 to 1936, declared the Irish leader had moved far toward conservatism and had even dropped his Irish title for that of Prime Minister.

Recognized as one of the foremost literary figures of Dublin's literary revival in which he was the friend of Yeats, "AE", [George W. Russell], George Moore, and Sean O'Casey, Mr. Gogarty was frankly scornful of present attempts to revive Gaelic in Eire, saying the children were being taught "Woolworth Gaelic" in the schools.

Warns U. S.

If Eamon de Valera were given the choice between regaining the six counties of Ulster and keeping the Irish language he would retain the latter, Mr. Gogarty declared. At the same time, he held, Eire was better off without Ulster. The Northern Irish were a different race, he said, and with Irish unity they would soon be running the country.

Mr. Gogarty also warned the United States to build a fleet strong enough to meet any possible combination, saying that if Britain were beaten, Adolf Hitler would demand the British fleet, and that as the last stronghold of human liberty in the world, this country would be the object of German-Russian hatred.

Conscription Denied

DUBLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told a questioner in the Dail Sept. 28 there was no foundation for reports that the Irish Government was contemplating the introduction of conscription. He also denied reports of dissension in his Cabinet.

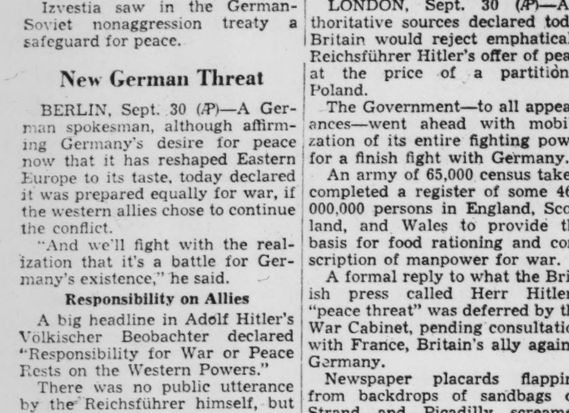
Fair Labor Act Violations Charged

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. Sept. 30 (AP)—A Federal grand jury yesterday handed Judge Harold P. Burke an indictment charging the Bernard Dress Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., and three of its employees with violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Those named besides the company, are Bernard Levin, President; Philip Diamond, Executive Vice-President; Mary G. Olejniczak, head forelady; Bertha Brzykcy, forelady in charge of the factory's fourth floor; and Lottie Odrzywolska, forelady in charge of the third floor.

Fergus Belanger, special assistant to the Attorney General, said the company employs 300 persons in peak seasons.

"A thorough investigation revealed wages as low as 14 cents per hour had been paid women and girls," Mr. Belanger said. "The investigation was made by the United States Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, preceding the grand jury investigation."



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Cloud of Debatable Points Confuses Neutrality Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — A whole series of minor disagreements over the Neutrality Act, some of which may turn into serious bones of contention, have cropped up as Washington awaits opening of the Senate debate.

Further revisions in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee draft have been completed, and the bill is in final form for the Senate debate. The revisions do three things:

1. Ban the extension of 90-day credits to any country in default on "any obligation to which such extension of credit relates."
2. Definitely prohibit United States steamship traffic to Canadian ports other than by lakes or inland waterways.
3. Exempts belligerent ports in the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea from restrictions against aircraft transportation of mail or passengers, but not freight.

By various odd circumstances, it now appears that one of the greatest disputes over the bill will turn on its 90-day credit section. This passage is an actual tightening-up of the present law or of earlier bills. In the present law, extension of "ordinary commercial credits" in the cash-and-carry intercourse with belligerents was permitted, but they were not defined. According to some authorities, such credits would have been defined properly as 90-day credits, extended for a further 90-days.

"Credit and Carry" Opponents Say

The Pittman bill in its present draft introduced the definition of ordinary commercial credits as 90-day non-renewable credits. That is advanced as a normal business definition of "cash." However, many Senators—who had quite passively accepted prior lack of definitions—were stirred into activity by the mention of 90-day credits in the bill. Despite the fact that such mention was a restriction, they began to protest against the bill as a "credit and carry bill."

The odd situation was complicated by Senator Pittman himself yesterday when he defined these parts of the bill as a change in the Johnson Act, which prohibits extension of credits to nations in default on prior obligations. The Nevada Senator said it was necessary to make the 90-day concession to Britain and France to equalize their position with Germany, which he said could obtain credits under the Johnson Act because it was not in default.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California instantly challenged all these assumptions. He opposed the 90-day provision. He said Germany is in default and couldn't get a loan anyway, and he denied the necessity of any equalization process.

Demand Credit Tightening

Meantime, numerous other Senators came forward to urge more stringent cash requirements. They also sprang to the alert at Senator Pittman's statement that the restrictions did not bear on private firms in the United States doing business with private firms in belligerent countries, but only on business between firms here and governments or their representatives abroad.

Today, therefore, there are strong movements to tighten the bill by applying its restrictions to all transactions with belligerents, private firms as well as Government representatives, and by defining "cash" more rigidly than as a 90-day non-renewable credit.

These concessions can be made by the Administration without any loss in its basic position, which is to obtain repeal of the arms embargo. Indeed, Senator Pittman's rather provocative statements seemed almost intended to focus the fight on these relatively nonessential provisions. Anyway, the Administration now has something to concede.

Various individual Senators also objected to the stringent barriers placed before American shipping by the bill, and there will be a determined effort to secure at least as favorable treatment as is accorded aviation. As it now stands, aviation has privileges in the Pacific denied shipping. Moreover, the prohibitions on transportation to Bermuda and Eastern Canadian ports are bound to be attacked.

Anti Repealists Hold Rally

While these skirmishes over points that will soon be exhaustively debated were going on, a big mass meeting of anti-repeal was held here last night. Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, and Arthur Capper (D) of Kansas addressed the meeting, as did Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, the Rev. Dr. Ernest F. Tittle, Chicago, of the Methodist Peace Commission; Dr. John H. Lathrop, Chairman; Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Four spirituals were sung by Roland Hayes, Negro tenor.

Various other peace groups joined in the meeting, which was the most careful and impressive of pacifist demonstrations thus far organized in the capital.

Arguments followed familiar lines:

That "America cannot be neutral if it serves as a munitions reservoir for the Allies"—Senator Clark.

"Repeal of the arms embargo will be taken in Europe, and will be regarded by our own people, as a definite abandonment of a program of neutrality and as a definite step toward participation in Europe's latest war for spoils and conquest."—Senator Capper.

"Lifting of the embargo is the first step toward European war"—Senator Nye.

At the same time, various speakers denounced German and Russian policy. Norman Thomas urged that the United States stay out "in order to prove that democracy can work, and to be ready to seek with other neutral nations an end to the war and a just peace."

Estonia Is Told Pact With Russia Saved the Nation

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 30 (AP) — President Konstantin Päts broadcast to Estonians today that the mutual assistance pact with Russia had spared the Nation "a hopeless struggle and assured the maintenance of complete political independence."

[In Helsinki, Finland, it was said a Soviet Russian military commission would arive at Tallinn within the next few days to discuss application of the treaty.

Engineers will accompany the Commission, it was said, to direct construction of naval and air bases on the Islands of Saare Maa (Oesel) and Hiiu Maa (Dagoe) and in the port of Baltiski.]

Even Grazing Cows Of 'Stamp' Nation Must Keep Neutral

VADUZ, Liechtenstein (AP)—Liechtenstein, Europe's "postage stamp" principality, feels the pinch of war.

Germany, tightening its border control, has forced those of the principality's 10,000 inhabitants who have been accustomed to graze their cattle in German fields to remain in their own meadows.

[Liechtenstein's 65 square miles are sandwiched between Switzerland and Germany.]

War has hit the Principality's two main sources of income—the sale of postage stamps and taxes from great holding companies drawn to Liechtenstein by liberal corporation laws.

In 1914, linked with the Austro-Hungarian customs system, Liechtenstein was hit by the same blockade which struck the Central Powers. Since January, 1924, Liechtenstein has been included in the Swiss Customs Union.

Liechtenstein has watched with greatest interest Switzerland's effort to preserve neutrality and retain economic independence, for as Switzerland goes, so goes Liechtenstein.

Armed Swiss customs guards patrolled Liechtenstein's mountainous frontier. Liechtenstein has no army.

'Forgotten Treaty': Spur to Hitler

1918 vision of German High Command seen reflected in 1939 invasion of Poland.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the small Polish town of Brest-Litovsk, which Russia now controls under the Fourth Partition of Poland, Germany and Russia signed a treaty 21 years ago that throws striking light on the fate of Poland today.

Because it was soon invalidated by the Versailles settlement, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk became known as the "forgotten peace." Yet many historians and political observers feel that it is responsible for much of National Socialist ambition in eastern and southeastern Europe; for they claim that Reichsführer Hitler inherited many of his ideas on leadership and imperialism from the German High Command, which dictated the peace.

After the military resistance of Czarist Russia had been broken by the advance of the German Army and by the Communist revolution working from within, the new Bolshevik regime was forced to sue for peace. The German High Command welcomed the armistice proposal, believing that an immediate peace in the East would make enough experienced troops available for use on the Western Front to bring about a speedy decision on French soil, in the great offensive planned for March, 1918.

Vision of Empire

So sure were the German generals, Paul von Hindenburg and Erich von Ludendorff, of their ultimate victory that they had visions of establishing an Empire, embracing all remotely Germanic states, such as those to which German colonization was directed during the Middle Ages, and where only isolated German settlements can be found today. In this policy they were supported by the Pan-German War Party, which advocated territorial acquisitions in Belgium as well as in the East.

A further aspect of the imperialism of the General Staff was the attempt to create puppet states out of various nationalities in the former Russian domains, occupied by the German troops. Thus the Poles were allowed to form an "independent" kingdom, which "for the time being" was given a Regency Council, following closely the dictates of German generals.

The Baltic provinces of Russia, Lithuania, Estonia, Courland, and Livonia (Latvia) were encouraged to declare their desire for independence, to seek German protection, and to "choose" German princes as their rulers. For example, German troops landed in Finland in April, 1918, and not long afterward the throne was offered to a brother-in-law of the Kaiser. The Kaiser himself "accepted" the invitation to become ruler of Estonia, and Lithuania received a member of the ruling house of Württemberg as king.

Ukraine Reorganized

The General Staff also supported a separatist movement in the Ukraine and recognized it as an independent state. Soon a treaty was concluded with the new Ukraine government, providing for large grain shipments to the hungry population of Vienna and many other German cities.

When Ukrainian peasants began to bury grain rather than hand it over to German agents for worthless paper money, German and Austrian troops marched into the country and established a military dictatorship under a pro-German general, Pavlo Skoropadski..

Because German imperialism involved creation of such "independent" states, the High Command could accept the Bolshevik proposal for an immediate peace "without annexations and without indemnities." As the strength of the new Soviet Government was not known, and as the Germans desired to impress the Allies with the probable justice of any peace that might be offered them, they allowed the negotiations to be carried on openly. The discussion was even radiocast by the Russians.

Negotiations began in December, 1917, at Brest-Litovsk and were continued intermittently until March, 1918. The German military men and old-school diplomats were faced by determined revolutionaries, whose ideas of diplomacy were decidedly new. In the earlier stages of the negotiation, for instance, Russian representatives made vigorous propaganda speeches in favor of world revolution across the conference table. Later when the Germans attempted to speed the proceedings, Leon Trotsky, leader of the Russian group, engaged Baron Richard von Kühlmann, German Foreign Secretary, in lengthy philosophical discussions on questions of nationality and self-determination.

Different Formulas

The Bolsheviks understood their formula of "no annexations" to mean that Germany would evacuate the former Russian provinces on the Baltic and in Poland and permit the various nationalities to determine their future status by means of plebiscites, without military interference. The German idea of self-determination, on the contrary, was to set up "independent" puppet states.

When it became apparent to Soviet representatives that despite ample lip service the Germans were paying to the principle of "no annexations," they intended to dispose of all territory held by their troops without regard for Russian demands, Mr. Trotsky declared, "We are going out of the war, but we feel ourselves compelled to refuse to sign the peace treaty."

This declaration surprised and angered the Germans, who were determined to have a signed peace. They resumed their military invasion of Russia and forced the Bolsheviks, who lacked an organized army, to seek peace and accept an ultimatum from the German General Staff. They signed the dictated peace treaty practically without reading it, on March 3, 1918, because Nicholai Lenin was convinced that Germany soon would be defeated by the Allies and the treaty would become meaningless.

By its provisions, Russia lost 34 per cent of its prewar population, 32 per cent of its agricultural land, 89 per cent of its coal mines, and 54 per cent of its industrial undertakings. This, according to German editorial comment at the time, was a "peace of understanding and conciliation." Herr Hitler himself says in his autobiography, "Mein Kampf," that compared to the "inhuman cruelty" of the Treaty of Versailles, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk "showed truly boundless humanity."

Status to Be Settled

Lithuania, Latvia, and all territory west of a line roughly corresponding to the one now reported held by the Germans in Poland were declared to be no longer under Russian sovereignty, and it was stated that "the future status of these territories (is) to be determined in agreement with their population." Estonia, Finland, and the strategically located Finnish Aaland Islands were to be evacuated and occupied by a German police force until such a time as local governments could "maintain order and provide security." Bolsheviks had to promise to make peace with the Ukrainian Republic and cede the Caucasus region to Turkey, and to refrain from revolutionary propaganda in Germany.

The economic and commercial sections of the Treaty seem less harsh than the political sections, for the vast regions in Poland and on the Baltic, which Germany had staked out for itself, would serve to meet immediate need for food supplies, and the German High Command felt it could postpone plans for a large-scale economic exploitation of Soviet Russia. Furthermore, the Central Powers had secured already for themselves, at least on paper, the material resources of the Ukraine.

Even at best, the economic clauses of the Treaty were designed to make Russia a commercial preserve for Germany. They revived a customs treaty between the two countries which was favorable to Germany and the Soviet Government pledged itself not to stop or levy duties on the export of ores or lumber into Germany.

The fiction of a peace without indemnities was maintained by the provision that both sides agreed to waive all claims to compensation for war costs and reparations payments. However, Russia was forced to pay approximately $4,000,000,000 for expenses incurred by Russian prisoners in Germany. By supplementary agreement, Russia agreed to pay about the same amount "as compensation for the loss to Germany caused by Russian measures," plus additional sums which would help to continue the war in the West.

Even more indicative of German imperialism in the East is the Treaty signed in May, 1918, between Germany and defeated Rumania at Bucharest. The breakdown of Czarist Russia had left the Rumanian Army stranded on a small territory around Jassi and it was forced to ask for peace. In the negotiations that followed no pretext was made of renouncing indemnities and annexations. The right to exploit Rumanian oil and grain was ceded to Germany. The sovereignty of the country became a virtual farce because German troops were to remain in occupation for an undefined period.

The Dobrudja region on the Black Sea was handed over to the Central Powers and the Rumanian borders along the Hungarian frontier were moved in from the Carpathian Mountains, in order to make Rumania's military position impossible in the future. If these measures had been intended only for the duration of the war, they could be explained and justified on military grounds. However, they were drafted as final measures.

With the defeat of Germany, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was abrogated and all concessions and privileges gained by reason of military occupation were lost. The Baltic states became independent and Poland was allowed to form a republic embracing all Polish territory formerly held by Germany, Austria, and Russia. In 1920, however, in a private war with Soviet Russia, the Poles extended their boundaries to include a broad strip of Ukrainian, White Russian, and Lithuanian land which Herr Hitler now appears to have bartered away to Russia.

As the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a humiliating peace for Russia, observers question whether the differences that appeared then will not be reflected in the present relations between the Third Reich and the Soviet Union.

By a Staff Artist

Reich March Falls Short of Earlier Goal

Map shows how the German High Command in 1918 drove the Reich sphere of influence much farther to the east than the armed legions of Adolf Hitler were able to go. A weak Russia of World War days has been replaced by a powerful Soviet.

New Deal Regains War Power

(Continued from Page 1)

group, the President has veered to a mid-ground position.

Mr. Roosevelt has, therefore, taken action to disband the Board after its report is made, leaving the field clear for such action as the Administration itself devises to carry forward the industrial mobilization program. In so doing, and in other ways, he has severely rebuked Mr. Johnson. The best-informed Washington expectation is that a general War Department reshuffle will take place, that both Secretary Woodring and Assistant Secretary Johnson will be placed elsewhere, and that a new higher command will take over.

Many authorities here, from the White House down, feel that the War Department is in serious need of reinvigoration. Despite all the talk there has been for nearly 20 years about better industrial coordination in the event of an emergency, the practical program is said to be in lamentable shape. Even the military program is severely criticized. In the event of an emergency, it is felt that serious breakdowns would be scarcely avoidable. An old and regrettable story is continuing.

And now a dispute between New Dealers and the pro-industrialists has blocked progress once again. While it was the extreme New Dealers who persuaded the President to end the War Resources Board, it does not follow that an extreme New Deal group will replace it. Mr. Roosevelt has had long experience in these matters, and he realizes the Nation's wartime dependency on industry.

Therefore the ultimate shape of emergency industrial control is likely to be a compromise, with labor and the New Deal represented, but with the major responsible groups of business also represented. It is possible that the new Secretary of War, if there is one, will himself embody the President's mid-road emergency policy. While he is certain to be a Democrat with New Deal leanings, he will also probably be a man who gets along well with business.

Thus, though the dropping of the War Resources Board is represented as a victory for Thomas G. Corcoran, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and other ardent New Dealers, there may be still another surprise in the final outcome. In emergency, President Roosevelt reverts back to his oldest and longest Washington role: he becomes the Assistant Secretary of Navy again. And in those days he was not a left-wing performer, but the most eager and successful of collaborators with private industry.

French Push Encirclement of Saarbrücken

The following account of military events in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press dispatches.

Military interest centered on the Western Front today as semi-official French sources said that Saarbrücken, industrial center of the rich Saar basin and key point in the Nazi defenses across France's northeastern frontier, was three-fourths encircled. Germans, these sources claimed, would be forced to abandon the city shortly or risk being cut off from the main Siegfried line defenses several miles to the rear.

Premier Daladier and military officials, meanwhile, held a "strategic conference" early today to review the French advance between the Maginot and Siegfried lines. Among those attending were Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, commander-in-chief of French-British forces; Admiral Jean Darlan, Commander-in-chief of the French Navy; Gen. Alphonse Georges, representing the air force, and Gen. Jules Decap, head of the Premier's "Military Cabinet."

Activity in the Air

Informed quarters reported aerial forces of both sides continued frequent flights, with the Germans losing two planes and the French one in scattered combats yesterday.

Air Minister Guy La Chambre and Joseph Vuillemin, chief of the Air Force, flew to the front for a 10-hour inspection of air bases. Earlier it was announced that President Lebrun went "to part of the Northeast front" visited several corps headquarters and inspected troops and fortifications.

The French General Staff reported the night was "without incident" but said patrols were active throughout the region east of the Saar River on the Northern half of the Western Front. Intensive but localized fighting was reported resulting from a thrust of German patrols at a gap in the Mosell-Saar triangle opposite Merzie and in the Wissembourg sector yesterday.

Moves by French Troops

French troops at these points were said to have withdrawn from posts they had taken solely for observation purposes, but to have defended positions already consolidated in their lines.

Earlier reports yesterday indicated that the French advanced some 1,500 yards to the outskirts of the German villages of Besch and Borg. French troops also were reported to be threatening Zweibrücken and Pirmasens further east through a series of tooth-shaped advances.

The calm in the Strasbourg section was so pronounced that University of Strasbourg students returned yesterday for books left behind in the evacuation.

In London the Air Ministry said today that photographs taken by Royal Air Force pilots showed in clearest detail some of the most "strongly fortified zones" of the Siegfried line. None of the planes flying 600 feet over the lines were attacked, the Ministry said.

German Air Claims

Deutsche Dienst, German commentary, said 19 enemy airplanes and two captive balloons had been shot down in the West since last Sunday.

Meanwhile on the Eastern Front evacuation of the Polish Garrison of some 120,000 men continued to hold up German entry into the destroyed capital. Germans estimated that it would take two or three days before the capital would be emptied of its surrendered defenders.

A German Supreme Army Command communiqué today said that "295 officers and about 5,000 men who had occupied the bridgehead at Modlin south of the Vistula" were involved in the surrender of that section. Fifty-eight cannon, 183 machine-guns and numerous other war materials were captured, the communiqué states.

In Hungary dispatches from Verecske on the Hungarian-Russian border reported that tall Mongolian Cavalrymen, members of a Caucasian Tartar regiment, took over this snowbound post yesterday for Soviet Russia.

Rumania shifted its armed forces today to the Bessarabian border defense, facing Soviet Russia, by replacing the fifth army corps with the more highly mechanized and mobile second corps.

Fire on British Ship

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP) — The British Press Association said Sept. 29 there had been "an outbreak of fire" on the British training ship Caledonia, which was quickly subdued.

The Press Association said the fire "was in no way due to enemy action," although no cause was given.

The Caledonia, which formerly was the Cunard White Star liner Majestic, was taken out of commission following the outbreak of war and docked for extensive alterations.

The 56,000-ton Majestic, which until the advent of the French liner Normandie was the largest merchantman in the world, was sold by the Cunard White Star Line on May 16, 1936.

It was planned then to scrap the liner, a veteran of the trans-Atlantic service, but the British Navy decided to convert her into a training ship.

The job was completed early in 1938 at an estimated cost of $2,340,000.

German Sea Raids

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—A German Supreme Army Command communiqué issued today stated that "at several points in the Skagerrak and Kattegat during the past two days 45 steamers were searched by German destroyers and torpedo boats for contraband goods, and a number of them were captured."

[Sinking of nine ships in Northern waters since Sept. 22 emphasizes the statement of Captain Gebrielsen of the Norwegian freighter Jern, sunk yesterday, that it was "now impossible to get across the North Sea except by convoy."]

Troops Found at Standstill On Rhine Valley Warfront

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Sept. 29 (AP)—The quietness of the Western Front, or at any rate the southern sector, where the Rhine divides the German from the allied armies, was such yesterday that a German general, with broad red coat lapels and red trouser stripes could be seen standing on top of a bunker surveying the French lines without a shot coming from the French troops across the river.

Great cannon of extraordinary caliber were visible in the German lines, said to have a longer range than any yet attempted, but the Germans insisted that they would be put into action only in case the French or English bombarded German towns.

From the right bank of the Upper Rhine, one French soldier could be seen leisurely fishing, another was riding away from his bunker on a bicycle to some point farther inland. Two other poilus were stretching themselves out lazily in the warm pale sunshine.

They were apparently unconcerned to see a general, his adjutant, several colonels, lieutenant-colonels, captains and lieutenants guiding a party of six journalists around the Siegfried Line. In fact, the general said on the previous day he stood on his bunker in full uniform and for five minutes watched the French across the river with field glasses but nothing happened.

Two German soldiers on duty said one of their comrades had received a ham from home and that he waved it at the French. They said the Poilus called out, "Wish we had something like that."

The soldiers said the French then knocked some pears and apples off trees on their side and made a gesture that they were willing to swap some fruit for a piece of the ham.

One stock phrase of the Poilus is, "Nix la guerre" ("no war"), and another is "nous voulons la paix" ("we want peace").

On the river side of the French bunker opposite could be seen in big white letters in German: "It is forbidden to paste advertisements here." Underneath was a cartoon of Hitler.

The general said the French fired a few desultory shots from machine guns about once a week, but at no time in these 28 days have the Germans under his command returned a single shot. No artillery has been used by either side in this Rhine sector.

That the Germans have plenty of artillery available was evident. The group inspected one artillery position after another, beginning with "heavy guns," increasing in size the farther they went away from the frontier, until heaviest guns were reached 20 miles from the border.

If twice as many fortifications, pillboxes, concrete and steel obstructions, barbed wire entanglements, and mines could be seen in the Saar region than on the German-Belgian and German-Luxembourg frontiers, the Rhine Valley is doubly fortified compared with the Saar Valley. Here along the Rhine one encounters bunkers every 50 feet. Many devices could be seen in this section of the Westwall that were not observed anywhere else.

For instance, there are deep canals artificially constructed, so as to drown any tank or armored car that might break through the German obstructions and bunker turrets. At a certain point, three-inch wide steel contraptions looking like the ribs of an ocean liner had been planted into the scenery in such a way that if tanks and armored cars ran into them they would turn a complete somersault. They were hidden so that an approaching tank could not notice them until it was too late.

The German Army considers the Rhine Valley to be the most important strategically of all sections of Germany. There isn't a farm in the whole Rhine Valley that hasn't some hidden bunker, observation stand or antiaircraft stand.

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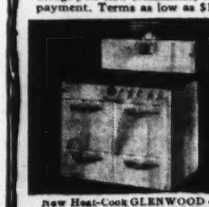
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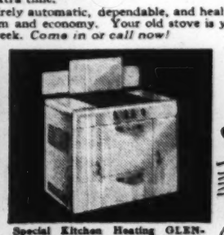
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Lucerne Music Festival

By Willi Reich

Lucerne, Switz.

For four weeks this picturesque little city on the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons was the heart of the music world. In the peaceful atmosphere of classic Swiss soil was found a worthy refuge for the Salzburg idea of uniting men in a new comradeship through the means of sublime music. The almost extravagant success of the Lucerne Festival, which was celebrated this year for the second time, is due primarily to the enterprise of the Lucerne Festival Committee in securing the effective assistance of Toscanini and in placing a beautiful new home at the maestro's disposal in the idyllic environs of the city. Under these circumstances Toscanini did much more for the festival than merely carry out his duties as conductor: he may be considered the one who actually inspired and guided the entire festival; he was the source of its best energies; and he took upon himself the greatest part of the actual work.

The Toscanini concerts constituted the heart of the entire festival: in addition to the four concerts for which his contract provided, the maestro also took over the evening reserved for Paderewski, and in a brilliant Beethoven program replaced at the last moment Bruno Walter, who was unable to be present. The orchestra, made up of the most eminent soloists of Switzerland, whom Toscanini had molded into remarkable unity in a few rehearsals, was this year at the disposal of the other festival conductors too. The position of concertmaster was again filled by Adolf Busch, who also distinguished himself as soloist in his outstanding presentation of the Violin Concertos of Brahms and Beethoven. The other soloists of the orchestral concerts were: Bronislaw Hubermann (Mendelssohn Violin Concerto), Vladimir Horowitz (Second Piano Concerto by Brahms), Pablo Casals (Cello Concerto by Haydn), and Sergei Rachmaninoff (First Piano Concerto by Beethoven, and a Rhapsody of his own).

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Toscanini revealed in his concerts the complete universality of his talent, but at the central point of his presentations stood his interpretations of Beethoven and Brahms, which permitted these classic works to appear anew in wonderful purity, purged of all accessories individual with certain conductors. Of course the maestro also gave magnificent expression to compositions of Schubert, Debussy, and Smetana; but his accomplishments this year had their climax in the two presentations of Verdi's "Requiem," which he conducted in the beautiful old Jesuit church in Lucerne, assisted not only by his well-proved orchestra and splendid quartet of soloists, Zinka Milanov, Kerstin Thorborg, Jussi Björling, and Nicola Moscona, but also by an excellent choir of Lucerne amateurs.

Three other conductors of international reputation, besides Toscanini, directed at the festival this year. Sir Adrian Boult, the eminent chief of the British Broadcasting Corporation, presented two standard works of concert literature in a brilliant production of the "Euryanthe" Overture by Carl Maria von Weber and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony; and in the "Fantasia on a Theme of Tallis" by Vaughan Williams he gave us an interesting work by the English composer.

The artistry of German conductors was represented by Fritz Busch, who made a fine contribution in the presentation of Schumann's Fourth Symphony, the Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" by Berlioz, and Max Reger's "Mozart Variationen," of which he had conducted the original production.

Representing the Swiss conductors was Ernest Ansermet, who made his best offering in a magnificent reproduction of Debussy's "Nocturnes" and Ravel's "Valse." The appearance of the choir of the Strassburg Cathedral under the direction of Abbé Alphonse Hoch was an impressive exposition of French religious music. The Paris virtuoso of the organ, Joseph Bonnet, completed this sacred concert in the Lucerne Hofkirche, presenting most ably and beautifully some interesting French organ music.

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In accordance with the purpose of offering to the festival's international audience as many orchestral concerts as possible, the chamber music repertory was limited to a few contributions, but those few were excellent. At one of the concerts Adolf Busch and his Quartet, assisted by the eminent London clarinetist, Reginald Kell, presented ably the clarinet quartets of Brahms and Mozart. A beautiful program of songs was directed by Alexander Kipnis, who, accompanied by the young Lucerne pianist, Albert Ferber, interpreted with excellent voice and expression songs by Handel, Schumann, and Brahms, and Russian folk songs.

In spite of the clouds which overshadowed Europe's political horizon this summer, the Lucerne Festival of 1939 was a complete success, from both the artistic and the practical standpoints. In those beautiful surroundings was found an oasis of elevated thinking, of harmonious unity actuated by lofty ideas and inspired masterpieces. Once again music proved its ability to effect unity. Through such achievements the weeks of music at Lucerne acquire higher functions than those of a mere "festival": as a permanent institution they are able to make a real contribution in maintaining the world's culture and in unifying all who are desirous of man's welfare and peace.

Whitney Museum Reopens

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

When the Whitney Museum of American Art called off its summer exhibition last May in order to devote the following months to alterations, visitors who came to New York during the early months of the World's Fair failed of an opportunity to see what is generally considered one of the best contemporary American art collections in the country. Other organizations, however, had planned special exhibitions for the Fair season in which American art was to have a prominent part. The Whitney Museum's withdrawal, regrettable though it was, thus did not, as things turned out, leave this field unprovided for. Visitors had access to specially arranged displays at the Metropolitan Museum and at the Museum of Modern Art, as well as the Contemporary Art Show at the Fair, all of which proved quite sufficient for ordinary needs.

Now, it appears, the Whitney Museum did the smart thing under the circumstances. Completion of the alterations and additions and the reopening of the collection last week came at a time when many of the outstanding exhibitions have only a short time to run, yet while there was still time left for the museum to be of service to World's Fair visitors before the end of the first year of the exposition.

The prominence of the opening on the mid-September calendar tended, incidentally, to speed up the arrival of a new exhibition season in the art galleries. A small deluge of minor group exhibitions and one-man shows of paintings and other art has ensued and promises to maintain itself in force, although the first major exhibition already scheduled for the fall season here—the big Picasso retrospective planned by the Museum of Modern Art for November—lies more than a month ahead.

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It is quite likely that the visitor to the museum—especially if he be from out of town and not altogether familiar with the collection—will derive most enjoyment from the refreshed appearance of the exhibition, which, though it contains many of the favorite subjects for which the museum is noted, also includes some 30 acquisitions that are relatively new. These were first announced at an informal luncheon for museum directors and friends of the museum, and were taken by those present to indicate a continuing awareness on the museum's part of the younger talents among the artists at work today throughout the country—talents such as Jared French and Luigi Lucioni and Julian Levi—although various well-established artists of possibly greater general prominence were among the represented.

At the same time the changes and additions which have been made are things to interest the visitor greatly. A large, finely proportioned exhibition gallery for paintings on the second floor is a notable addition to the museum. And the nature of this room, which has two new smaller galleries adjoining it, may well lead to speculations as to whether it may not prove a splendid setting for special displays when the other gallery resources of the museum are being occupied with the permament collection. At present the new gallery (No. 8) is devoted to paintings, while the adjoining two galleries exhibit smaller oils and prints.

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Guests of the Whitney museum will be interested to find an atmosphere of increased space in the galleries on the first floor, due to the widening of the openings between the rooms. A new and commodious stairway connecting the first and second floors also has been constructed to facilitate circulation, and a new lighting system has been installed—involving a combination of daylight and artificial lighting facilities for the new rooms upstairs. The use of a system of diagonally placed vanes or louvers beneath the ceiling glass which directs the light upon the walls, leaving the center of the rooms free from overhead glare, seems a highly successful solution of the problem of gallery illumination. At the same time the sculpture gallery, increased in height, and with a new gallery adjoining it, has received spotlighting equipment for the better showing of individual exhibits within the spacious room.

What effect the war in Europe may have on art activities here is being much discussed in local art circles, with dealers involved in the traffic in foreign art most immediately concerned by events abroad. The programs of such firms may be expected to suffer most, due in part to the increased rates of insurance on art importations, and also to the disorganization of the art collecting field abroad. Several leading galleries have indicated, however, that a continuation of their exhibition programs may be expected, and that these will be carried out largely with the use of pictures and other works of art which they already have on hand here.

One major exhibition scheduled for early winter opening, for which many of the paintings were borrowed abroad, will be held as already planned without serious curtailment due to the war. This is the Picasso exhibition which the Modern Museum has arranged in association with the Art Institute of Chicago, where it will be shown early next year.

Courtesy, Toledo Museum of Art

Midwestern Treasures

Above, "Houses at Auvers," by Vincent Van Gogh; below, "St. Cecilia," bas-relief by Desiderio da Settignano, fifteenth-century Italian; both in the permanent collection of the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art.

Toledo's European Paintings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Under the authorship of its director, Blake-More Godwin, the Toledo, Ohio, Museum of Art has issued a new catalogue of its European paintings.

Mr. Godwin has succeeded in this catalogue in producing something superior, something of large permanent value to art authorities. The volume is fully illustrated with large plates, usually only one to a page. Aesthetic analysis which does not neglect perennial values is printed on the page opposite each picture, placing the work within its own school and period, while giving it a due place in the perspective of lasting tradition. Of Van Gogh's "Houses in Auvers" Mr. Godwin says in part:

"Removed from the strong Mediterranean light, the softer, grayer illumination of the north governs tone and color. Quieter scene bespeaks calmer treatment."

The notations include the exhibitions in which each picture has been shown, and a liberal list of references on each artist. The catalogue forms a just tribute not only to Mr. Godwin's scholarship, but to the memory of Edward Drummond Libbey, founder of the museum.

E. C. S

Symphonic Season in Mexico

By Oliver Daniel

Mexico, D. F.

Under the direction of Carlos Chavez the Orchestra Symphonica de Mexico has completed its eleventh season. Twelve pairs of concerts were given between June 30 and Sept. 1. In addition there were 12 free concerts, six for workers and six for children.

Many new works have been added to this season's programs: the "Batuque" from the "Brazilian" Suite of Fernandez; a Concertino for violoncello by Rafael Adame (with the composer as soloist); the Concerto for four horns of Chavez; the Suite "Nobilissima Visione," by Hindemith; the Suite from "Lulu," by Berg, Moncayo's interesting "Hueypan," and Chavez's transcription of a Chaconne of Buxtehude.

It is interesting to see works listed for first performance that one would have presumed belong to the established repertoire of every major symphony. The Second Symphony of Brahms and the Tchaikovsky Overture, "Romeo and Juliet," for example, are among the novelties heard for the first time here.

On the other hand, many works completely unfamiliar to symphony goers in other cities belong in the regular repertoire of Mexico's Symphony. The Piano Concerto of Manuel Ponce was played at the first concert of the season, and "Oxpaniztli," Candelario Huizar, a composition that contains many elements that might be termed particularly Mexican, was heard in the concerts of Aug 18 and 20.

Two guest conductors, Pierre Monteux and Otto Klemperer each led a pair of concerts. To an audience that had not as yet had the First Symphony of Brahms to grace its programs, Klemperer introduced an orchestration by Schönberg of the Brahms Quartet in G minor.

During the past 11 years Chavez has set a remarkable example in presenting the works of native composers. Compositions of Rolon, Ponce, Revueltas, Ayala, Mendoza, and Huizar have been given in abundance. Campa, Castro, Domiguez, Elias, Malabear, Mariscal Marron, Meza, Pomar, Tello, Vazquez, and Villanueva have also had works performed. Of Chavez' own works, the "Sinfonia de Antigona," "Sinfonia India," "H. P.," "El Sol," "Los Cuatro Soles," "El Fuego Nuevo," "Llamadas," and the "Obertura Republicana" have been played.

There has been no dearth either of other modernists; American composers too are included.

A Pageant of England's Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

England is rich in picturesque backgrounds for historical pageants and most of us are familiar with those rather unconvincing spectacles in which the "locals" dress up and pretend to be their own ancestors. Generally, the most faithful representation is given by the ancient ruins. In Dr. Percy M. Young's "Pageant of England's Music" (Cambridge: Heffer. 7s. 6d.) the processions and tableaux are made up, not of kings, queens, soldiers, politicians, and those doubtful characters who so thickly populate our history books, but of composers. And happily, some attempt is made to relate their work to the social and cultural background of the times in which they lived.

Dr. Young produces his pageant primarily for young people—"the natural heirs of our tradition"—and for those who wish to know more about English music. Great endeavors are, as he says, being made for the preservation of the English countryside. The guardianship of our cultural traditions, including that of music, is at least as necessary.

The usual English pageant is a leisurely, slow-motion affair. Dr. Young's procession of composers is so long that, perforce, many of them pass us at the trot. Others again are halted and asked to turn round so that we may admire them the more with the producer—some of these, by the way, would not be every spectator's choice. But it was a happy inspiration to garland many of the passing figures with little melodic wreaths from their most famous works. Purcell has at least half a dozen; Elgar, who is one of Dr. Young's admirations, nearly twice that number. This, of course, does not imply that Elgar is given nearly twice the importance of Purcell—although actually he gets more space.

Indeed we find a garland bestowed on the two entirely imaginary composers who, oddly enough, are chosen to lead their less illusory colleagues. The reason for this choice is surprising and one hopes the younger members of the audience will not conclude that the art of music is purely English in origin.

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"We do not know," Dr. Young says, truthfully enough, "who made up the first tune." He then proceeds to imagine a countryman "one day singing to himself out of the gladness of his heart" a tune that "kept on coming back." By the fireside in the evening he found himself humming the same old four bars over and over again. He had a sweet, ever-loving wife, who, instead of rudely asking him to stop making that noise, said very politely, "I think I am getting tired of that tune now, besides it is rather low for me." Thereupon "humming in a higher key," she produces another four bars. Then "both of them felt that they might as well try to make this growing tune end properly. So they did the simplest thing possible by taking the first phrase and singing it again."

One has dealt with these imaginary composers and their phantom folk tune at some length because here we see added yet another contribution to the fantastical "'if' and 'suppose'" literature of musical origins. Surely their own material offers historians scope enough for the imagination? And they might remember that, almost invariably, a sense of humor flies out of the window the moment speculations about musical origins come in at the door. Perhaps the temptations to fantasy would be less if they started with the present and wrote backward into the past. There would be no need to invent a beginning.

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Certainly Dr. Young's pageant would have had a livelier "kick-off"—he likes the sporting metaphor—had it been led by "our hopes for the future" who are described as "frisking about the playground": Benjamin Britten, Allan Rawsthorne, Elizabeth Maconchy, and other young hopefuls. The figures which precede them, back to the madrigalists of the sixteenth century, are of course familiar enough to every English musician. Less familiar perhaps will be the composers, decorative in costume and surroundings, who people the chapters, "Kings and Queens," "Carols," "Choirboys and Fathers of Music," and "The Monks and Music." Before the reign of Henry VIII, we are reminded, little was heard of the individual composer, who remained as anonymous as the architects who designed the visual music of our cathedrals. It is an odd fact that almost the first name to appear in the history of English music is that of King Henry VI, who is described as a much better musician than king.

Young people, in England particularly, will be thrilled by this pageant of their musical ancestors, and their more critical elders will applaud the skill and sense of proportion with which Dr. Young has marshaled his lengthy cast. His backgrounds are vivid and full of color.

Time and the Drama

By Harold Hobson

London

With the closing down of the aters for the first time in English history since the end of the Cromwellian régime, the public is unable to regale itself with the glories and futilities of the stage. Dramatic critics are therefore left free to consider those profounder problems of the theater which are apt to be obscured by the rush and glitter of individual performances. The results of this leisure who can guess? Perhaps some modern Dryden will compose another "Essay of Dramatic Poesy."

And perhaps not. For recently the pride of us critics has been roughly assailed. We may have the time to emulate Dryden; but what about the power? Are we really as clever as we think we are? Mr. F. L. Lucas not long ago breathed out from Cambridge a small doubt as to our transcendent capacities; and Mr. J. B. Priestley has declared that, although he makes no pretensions to be a very profound thinker, yet with the average run of dramatic critics he does not rate badly. There is, of course, nothing specifically insulting in this remark. Most dramatic critics would think it an honor to be classed with Mr. Priestley even in the matter of intellect. But there is a note of irony about the observation that prevents our sleeping soundly at nights.

What worries Mr. Priestley about the critics is their attitude toward his theory of time. This theory Mr Priestly takes with great seriousness. This is natural enough, for he has devoted considerable reading and much inquiry and discussion to the problems which it raises. He believes—at least I think he believes—that people and events throughout the ages, like certain authors, endlessly repeat themselves, with the odd result that it is sometimes possible—as in "Time and the Conways"—to foretell the future, not by prophecy or divination, but by recollection.

Furthermore, it sometimes happens that this process of repetition can be altered in a vital particular, so that the whole course of a life can be changed, after it has repeated itself hundreds of times.

This aspect of the matter was dealt with in "I Have Been Here Before," when Walter Ormund, the hypochondriacal business man saved himself at the last moment from the suicide he had committed over and over again in past aeons of time. Mr. Priestley is aggrieved that this theory is treated by the critics with disrespect.

In so far as it is annoying for a man of intelligence to have things which he feels deeply so treated, Mr. Priestley has some grounds for complaint. Where he is perhaps open to question is in his tacit assumption that the people who accept his theory of time are those who most sincerely appreciate his merits as a dramatist. This is not so. The people who rate Mr. Priestley highest as a dramatist are not necessarily those who value him as a philosopher; and those who reject his philosophy are not necessarily thereby bound to despise his drama. I personally do not accept Mr. Priestley's theories, but I was most profoundly moved by "Time and the Conways" and, more especially, by "I Have Been Here Before." I do not believe in the Divine Right of Kings, but I am nonetheless held spellbound by "Richard II."

The point about Mr. Priestley's time plays, surely, so far as the theater is concerned, is not whether they are philosophically sound, but whether they make a deep emotional effect. I am desperately inclined to think that the beliefs of Alan Conway and Walter Ormund are unfounded, but am absolutely convinced that the dramas in which those beliefs involved them were superb.

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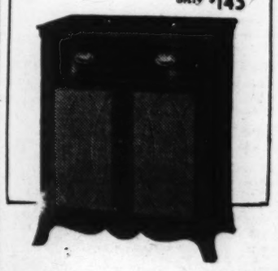

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The City Newsboy—Sturdy Child-Worker of Our Streets

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Brave, Self-Reliant, He Yet Needs Right Kind of Help

Earnings of the Little Street Vendor Are Small, Home Conditions Often Serious, So Youth Leaders Find

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is true, they invariably hand me a tabloid, and appear taken aback when I reject it in favor of a quieter publication, but on the whole they show sound judgment, the newsboys of the American street. In nine and a half cases out of ten I fancy they guess rightly, for they are shrewd observers of their public, and their trade depends on rapid turnover.

They seldom importune; they do not annoy the passerby, or encroach upon one another's sales territory, though winter gales make threadbare clothing utterly inadequate, and ten or fifteen cents will shorten considerably an evening's work. The public, hurrying to garage, or station, or subway, reaches for the news, scans a headline or two and goes on its way, in anticipation of a good dinner. The newsboy, too, may be sure of a substantial meal on the completion of his task. And he may not.

Effort to Help Family

It is interesting to note how popular in the United States is the newsboy's trade. It can be pursued between school dismissal and bedtime. In some cases it is the answer to a lad's demand for some "extra" which the family budget does not permit—a bicycle perhaps, or a camera. In many cases, especially in a large city, it denotes a boy's determination not to be a public charge, or his effort to contribute his bit to keeping a home circle unbroken.

The public as a whole is not too well informed concerning the affairs of the little street trader, although usually ready to pass judgment on a question of restrictive legislation or to support some regimental and unimaginative theory of a corrective nature. Of the "forgotten man" we have heard much during the past six years. An occasional voice has been raised for the "forgotten woman." The forgotten child is often overlooked, unless he happens to be the victim of war or exile, overlooked at least until he reaches the juvenile courts or, through extraordinary effort, emerges noticeably out of discouraging circumstance.

Burroughs Foundation

A few individuals have remembered the child who earns his living in a grown-up world. The Foundation which Harry E. Burroughs established twelve years ago, in Boston, Massachusetts, has aroused world-wide commendation. The facilities for the newsboys' and shoeblacks' leisure hours, the summer camp in Maine, and the understanding approach to each boy's individual problems, are now well known. Many large American cities have clubs which meet the needs of what small amount of spare time a newsboy may claim. What the underprivileged working child accomplishes during the rest of his twenty-four hours would amaze some executives who think their time well planned.

Tony, for example, keeps out of trouble by virtue of being fully occupied with useful activity, not because of any constructive element in his home environment. When he tells you his father is away from home, on a job, you may usually conclude that Tony Senior has gone to jail again. The elder brother of young Tony may be serving another term or he may be loafing around on the off chance of picking up a minor haul or two. Of the mother's activities the less one says the better. Up to the age of twelve months Tony had rated a modicum of attention, but the tender solicitation of that period of his life is not, of course, vividly recalled. All of this I present to show how easy it would be for Tony, who is thirteen and whose real name is something else, to finish up in the juvenile court. But I see no such prospect in store for him. He is too busy.

From Morning To Night

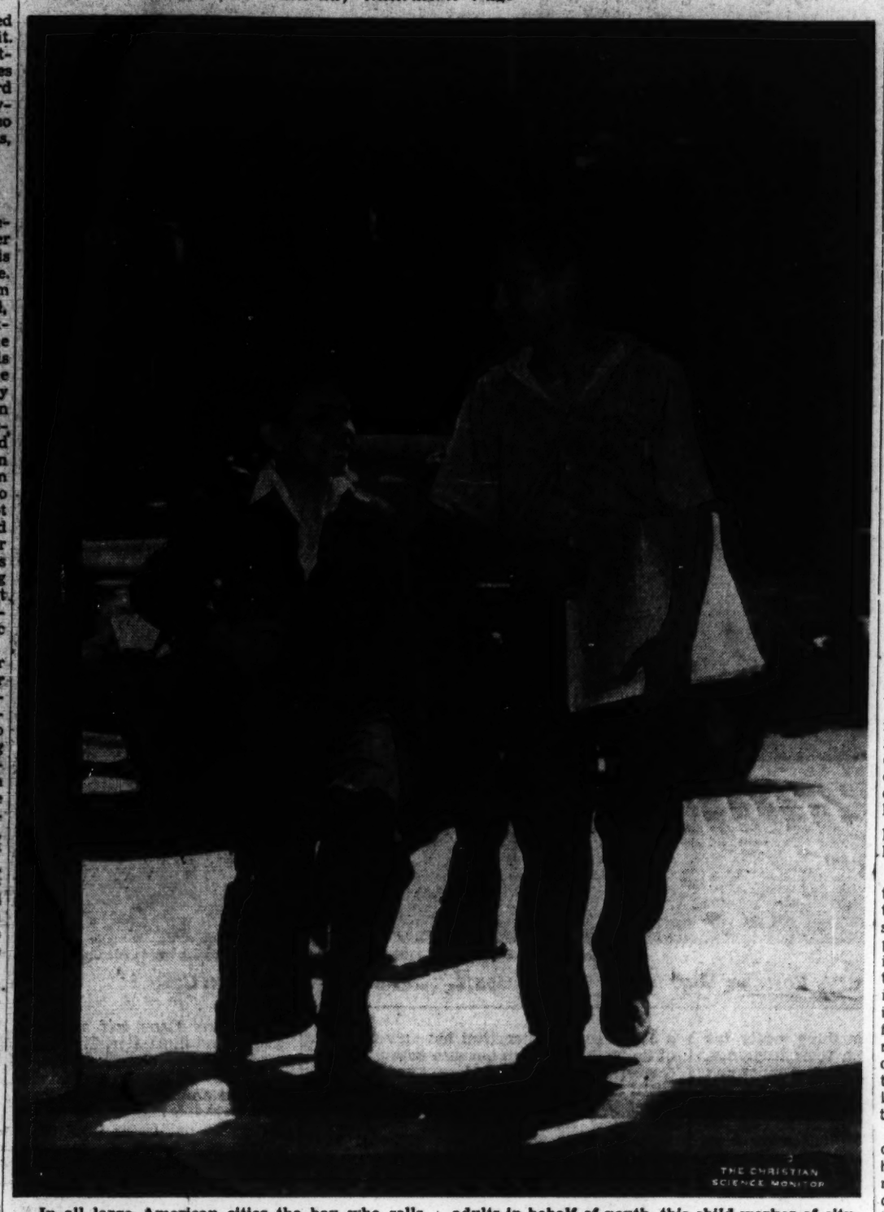
From six-thirty until seven-thirty each morning he delivers milk for a grocery store. School begins at eight. From three in the afternoon until six or six-thirty he sells newspapers. He used to shine shoes. He makes only thirty cents a day selling papers, but when he was a shoeblack he sometimes made more. On Saturdays it was possible to earn a whole dollar. The shoe-shine trade, however, automatically ruled him out for the time being when, as he explained to me recently, the "cop" took his box. Of course the "cop" was justified, for Tony was in the forbidden precinct of a bar, giving a sailor a shine. It costs you a dollar and a half to equip a new box, with polishes and good, new brushes, though, Tony told me, you can in the trade get out of it for a little less, by picking up a used brush here and there.

When his father is "away from home," he has more time, but when his father is having a spurt of industry Tony's leisure is demanded for assistance in peddling fruit. And that is not always more profitable than selling news. Peaches and apples (I have Tony's word for it) are fairly safe, but strawberries are a gamble; they take so long to arrange in the little baskets, and they perish quickly.

Managed To Keep Straight

Tony does not neglect his homework, though he has to do it after his work on the street corner is finished, and away from home. Babies crying in the same room present difficulties, but the small, undisciplined hands, in close proximity, which clutch and tear the pages are even worse. That is where his newsboys' club and the public library come in handy. Tony likes to study. He has managed, in spite of his needs and family pressure, to save a few dollars toward that time when he shall, if he can only "stick it out," graduate from high school. He would like to go to college. The "gang" nearly got him once, when he experimented by purloining a melon, and their praise of his daring and adroitness were music to his ears, hungering as he did for a little attention. But a school pageant saved him by diverting his flair for the dramatic in a harmless direction.

Tony is a composite of a number of boys I know. They are neither saints nor devils. They are potential good citizens or potential gangsters, according to what they do with the circumstances confronting them. It must be admitted, however, that their circumstances, on the whole, present an obstacle rather than an incentive to progress. I am dealing here, of course, with the city child forced by necessity into the life of a street trader, not with the plump cheeked suburban boy in warm tweeds and clean sweater who gaily flings a rolled newspaper at a doorstep from a speeding bicycle. In spite of their handicaps they are grand stuff, most of the city newsboys, and because they are willing to do so much for themselves, they must not be overlooked by those in search of an opportunity for being of practical help to youth.



In all large American cities the boy who sells papers or shines shoes at the street corners is a familiar and self-reliant young figure. In the awakening interest and concern on the part of adults in behalf of youth, this child worker of city streets deserves an intelligent, well-informed consideration and a sincere and understanding friendship.

Homework for Self-Reliance

But Parents Should Help Children to See This

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You asked us in a recent Education Page what would be our contribution to our children's school? I'm glad to answer this question with a thought that has long come to me as of prime importance. We Parents can help our children's school by adopting a sane attitude toward homework. I use the word "sane" purposely, because I think most parents seem to feel the teachers like to "get even" with Jim and Jane by giving them superfluous homework. Now, I'm not a teacher, but I have known a great many teachers, and I've never known one who gave homework for any other reason than the right reason—to develop the child's ability to use what he has been taught.

When parents are distraught because of what they consider too much homework, the children feel this tension, and react accordingly. They suddenly do not want to do their homework! Or perhaps they do not want to do it from the very beginning, all because of the parents' attitude toward it. Perhaps the parents did not like to do homework, and perhaps their parents did not like to do it. The fact remains, homework is a foundation stone in the child's education which cannot very well be replaced by anything else. And the universal belief about not wanting to do homework is floating in the general atmosphere and children, and parents, will pick it up unless they watch their attitude toward it.

Told Why

I always feel it is easier to do anything if we are told WHY we are doing it. Now, no one is doing homework just to hand in a paper in the morning. No one is doing it to make a hit with the teacher, or to beat the boy across the aisle. Homework is given because it gives the children an opportunity to use in a self-reliant way what they have been taught in school. Back of this opportunity is the hope that the child will learn to study by himself, in other words, without direct supervision. If he learns to do this successfully, he ultimately learns to concentrate, or to think things through. Too many adults that I know tell me they wish someone had helped them to concentrate, that it is practically impossible for them to keep their thought on one thing long enough to think it through. It is evident to me that no one explained the why and wherefores of homework to these people!

With the Right Approach

Now please don't think that I expect any parent, or teacher, to take Jimmy by the hand and sit him down, and tell him he is to do his homework because he must learn to concentrate, and that he will be glad he did it when he is fifty! Jimmy wouldn't appreciate that approach! And his parents, or his teachers, would not appreciate the reaction. Jimmy must be shown in some attractive way, some way that prompts action rather than kills it, how to do his homework so that it will benefit him TOMORROW!

My own small daughter, at the age of seven, was one of the poorest readers in her class. She memorized what she heard the other children reading, and when that particular book came to her she "read" it by memory. But the teacher found out, of course. Then small daughter was ajitter. Many problems seemed to arise from this one problem, the least of them being the desire on the part of the child to play truant. However, the teacher was inspired to ask the children to bring books on natural science to school. Small daughter immediately wanted to read these books that told her about the little woods animals, flowers, birds, and other things that particularly interested her! She could not read them! She went through all the various stages of rebellion. But with both mother and teacher co-operating, by the end of the first week, small daughter was reading without grumbling or memorizing! Books on other subjects of interest to her were then introduced, and ever since this child has found that her reading homework may be a joy and a pleasure, as well as a fount of valuable information. The National Geographic Magazine interests this child immensely, and she reads every issue that comes into our home. Not completely, but enough to know much about the world she has grown to know through this excellent publication. The Natural History Magazine is another that fascinates her.

Children are not conscious of the years ahead of them in which they are going to be adults, and school prepares them for adult life, not for child life. This is the main reason why school and its attending demands are so important. The child who learns to study at home during his schooling is going to be the one who will continue his education after he leaves school.

E. M. F.

As You Begin a New Year With Your PTA

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

May I offer some ideas from our PTA organization.

We have an enthusiastic membership of over 300 mothers, who meet in the school auditorium one afternoon a month. Usually we have a speaker on some timely topic or on Child Guidance and Training.

At least once during the school term classes are dismissed one-half hour early and the PTA mothers are invited to go to their children's rooms and visit with the teachers. This is announced at a previous meeting and all are asked to bring any questions regarding the children or the school work. The half hour is never long enough for all we want to discuss. The teachers have specimens of each child's work on their desks and the mother can sit in her child's chair and look over the work.

At the last meeting of the year, either late in May or early in June, we all bring a basket lunch and have an outdoor picnic in a nearby park, to which the children are invited when school is out. The PTA usually furnishes ice cream for all.

One meeting near the beginning of the year is held in the evening and the dads are invited. A special program is arranged, with the teachers holding open house in the various classrooms before the meeting and all adjourning to the school lunchroom later for refreshments.

Where I once lived in the East the PTA meetings were held in the evening and both parents were supposed to attend, but one usually had to stay at home with Johnny or Jane, and the meetings were not nearly as well attended as these, which are held in the afternoon.

May I express my deep appreciation for The Parent and for the many helpful suggestions I have received from it.

(Mrs.) C. W. O.

Swelled Their PTA Attendance

New Mexico

Dear Editor:

I agree with one of your Parent contributors that it is difficult to keep mothers interested in PTA programs. I think her idea of serving tea and getting acquainted is a good one.

Several years ago I was a member of the teaching force in a large grade school of well over 1,000 pupils. The PTA always met in our assembly hall and as a means of securing attendance as well as of linking the home and the school more closely, two primary grades were asked to take part in every program. The kindergarten had a toy orchestra composed of combs, harmonicas, triangles, drums, and other instruments from the dime store. This orchestra performed once during the school year. The first and second grades either dramatized some well-known story or played a singing game. The third and fourth grades sang some of the songs they had learned in the classroom.

None of this required much preparation, for it was all part of the regular school work. There were always pupils who could do solo work in piano and violin playing and dancing, often accompanied by their mothers. These mothers would come to see and hear their children perform when they would not come for any other reason. The attendance was swelled by this means and sometimes a new member was secured. This may suggest something to a PTA president, who is wrestling with the problem of attendance.

(Miss) C. E. K.

The Parent

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Berkeley Hall Now Under Principia Management

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

The Principia, co-educational institution with campuses at St. Louis, Mo., and Elash, Ill., has taken over the management of Berkeley Hall, 28-year-old preparatory school here. The local non-profit institution will retain its trustees, counseled by William E. Morgan, Jr., vice-president of The Principia, and Lee McCandless, Principia executive now administrative head of Berkeley Hall.

Alumni to Publish New History

The first authoritative history of the University of Wisconsin since the late Prof. J. F. A. Pyre published his history of Wisconsin in 1920 will be prepared by the Wisconsin Alumni Association during the coming year, it was revealed recently by A. John Berge, general secretary of the Association.

Patience or Indulgence?

It Is Important to Know the Difference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Patience may be easily confused in the home with an indulgence that overlooks undesirable habits children may be forming. But the patience that enables a parent to study the child's individual needs, to help him start forming good habits, and that is willing to wait for his growth from within is something quite different from the indulgence that allows ill-temper, selfishness, or unkindness to rule in the home.

It may be that we think we are showing love for our child by overlooking unkindness and ill-temper on his part. We forget that in order to be happy he too must express love. If we remembered this, we would not, for instance, allow him to be rude or disrespectful to us.

She Was Alert

Eight-year-old Tommy had "made a face" at his mother. It was the first time such a thing had happened and, surprised, she called him to her.

"Do you really feel that way toward me?" she asked kindly.

"No," Tommy admitted.

"If you do," Mother persisted, "I want to know so we can talk it over and see what the reason is and what we can do about it. But if you don't, I wouldn't 'make faces,' It isn't a loving thing to do and we don't want anything so ugly in our home, do we?" Tommy agreed and there were no more ugly faces.

It is true that it often seems easier to let a child follow his heedless way, thoughtless of others, than it is, with patience, to help him learn to show consideration for others, but we are short-sighted if we do not realize that such behavior leads to unhappiness.

A remark by a mother whose children are grown has helped me to see another reason why we sometimes confuse indulgence with patience. "As I observe young mothers," she remarked, "it often seems to me that they are afraid of their children. They actually dare not cross them for fear of a scene." The selfishness, temper, or unkindness sometimes expressed by a child may assume just such proportions to us if we are not alert. Then we feel helpless to cope with the situation and may try to convince ourselves that we are being patient by doing nothing about it. To recognize that this is not patience and that we need not let these traits claim such importance is a help.

Study the Situation

It is not unusual to find a parent who, while unknowingly cultivating wrong behavior on the part of his children, feels sorry for himself because they are not more thoughtful and more appreciative of what he calls his "self-sacrifice." This martyr attitude has no place in the home. If anyone, child or grown-up (oneself included) is expressing selfishness or ill-temper, we should do something about it, not "suffer in silence" holding the mistaken notion that we are being patient. It may require the exercise of great patience, though, to study the situation quietly until we know what to do and how to do it wisely and lovingly.

V. E. H.

She Recorded What They Said

How One Mother Made a Special Diary Her Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Many mothers sacrifice their personal interests as soon as their baby's complicated requirements demand it; but I took time for a hobby—for my baby was my hobby!

I kept diaries for both of my children, recounting their surprisingly interesting experiences, the original sayings and astounding doings which parents later wish they could recall.

My aunt, who is well suited to the position of auntie, has among her qualifications the ability to tell stories. She disregards technicalities, such as theme and character development and plot construction, but gives incidents which picture the people and customs and ingenuity and devices of the world of yesterday. Even she, however, can remember only a few of the happenings which have caused nieces and great-nieces to beg, "Please tell us about the time mother ran away from home," and, "Tell how the farmer taught his pig not to catch chickens."

Writing of anything naturally invests it with greater interest or importance. If I recounted a kind deed, and innocently read the entry upon request, this was more effective than merely commending kindness.

Example Encourages

Example gives children an interest in writing which exhortation never can. With a normal desire to be normal, children work perseveringly to attain our abilities. My girls spend hours industriously printing as well as drawing; and while the six-year-old is enjoying her first semester in first grade, the four-year-old has not yet attained kindergarten. In contrast with adults who neglect their correspondence, these girls long ago wrote "letters," or played they were keeping a diary.

By recording the best of their childhood, I hope I shall have helped my girls establish a happy relationship with their own children. For when parents talk of their youth, they build confidence—we all trust those who show sympathetic understanding.

Here I preserved the stories and verse which I "made up" for my girls, and such constructive ideas were constantly demanded.

By-products of these allied activities included the children's interest in literature, which practically guarantees good work in school; and the companionship which is furthered by co-operation and consultation. I enjoyed my children more fully, because I was more appreciative and observant; and I preserved them for their future as well as my own. When they have outgrown youthful ways, they will be able to laugh at their younger selves.

Big Sister's Diary

Big Sister's diary irresponsibly confided things like this:

"The sun was shining just fine."

"When Baby Sister was on the floor, I tried to dress her in some of my prettiest dollie dresses."

"When mother gets a little patch of time, she looks for pictures and stories and play ideas for me—and for Baby Sister when she grows into them."

"The maples are all dressed up, with light green tassels ornamenting their new spring dresses."

"Baby Sister laughed in three syllables."

And to quote Baby Sister:

"'What's your doll's name?' a lady asked Big Sister, and she explained, 'Little Sister.'"

"I wish mother would use some of that nice sunset to make me a balloon—or I'd like a blue one made of the lake," she wrote as a baby.

"Mother was very good today. She let me use her pans and things in the kitchen, and she didn't bother me at all—she just kept playing with her washing."

How Time Was Found

As for the physical side of note-taking, I managed this by cultivating the liberating quality of efficiency—it is easier to be practical if one has an interesting incentive. I kept pencil and paper in my apron pocket and on cupboard shelves, and I merely dated each sheet, and used the initials of the diary title. I had learned through bitter forgetfulness that if I failed to record material, I broke myself of the habit of thinking that type of thought. Encouragingly enough, one can develop the ability to see things in a certain light. In this case, I learned to see things more as children see them. Making the most of my time, I tried to think interestingly while doing the most uninspiring work, to dwell in a world of beauty.

Thus I managed to slip a toe into the stirrup of my half-trained hobby-horse—writing—instead of relinquishing my hold upon his reins; and this practice has enabled me to ride farther and faster and more gracefully, taking my children with me on a hobby-horse that will carry double and even treble.

E. G.

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The Home Forum

On a September Morning

I WAKE in a pleasant excitement, eat my breakfast in the same mood, even wash my dishes as though that were a part of the celebration. Five days at home are ahead of me. This is the first and I am a child again in anticipation of my holiday. There are many odds and ends to attend to, mending to be done, laundering which must not wait longer, letters to be written; but I shall perform them all in a holiday mood. To fasten it surely upon myself, I shall begin the first day as a holiday should be begun if there were no such things to be considered as mending and washing.

So I first sit down at the piano, play over two or three favorite morning hymns, then Mendelssohn's Spring Song (though it is September) and the spirit-lifting "Hark, Hark the Lark!" How grateful I am for Shakespeare, even had he written nothing else than these few lines. Grateful to Shakespeare and to Schubert for the music which not only has beauty and perfectly satisfies the words but has also a gaiety which reaches almost to humor. Oh, indeed a fitting beginning for a holiday!

Rapidly I walk down the street. I feel like shouting to those I pass: "A holiday! good sir and madam. A holiday! Rejoice with me!" Through a stone archway in a brick wall, I enter the campus of the woman's college near me and move on quickly until I find the small, circular grass plot which resembles a sunken garden. The bank around it, which is supported by a stone wall, in turn supports plants and shrubs. The high brick wall beyond shuts out the sight of passing motor cars, and their sound is muffled so that it seems to come pleasantly from far away. I would not have them too far, blessedly convenient and delightful as they are, but now I wish to revel in what antedated all motor cars. I wish to enjoy a small Eden, without even the disturbance of an unethical apple.

It is easy to be Eden-minded, when I find that I am early enough to catch the dew on the grass. I trail through it contentedly, knowing that my shoes need whitening anyway. The sun is shining on one of the stone benches and there I sit down. I will stop my hurrying now; this is the place for repose. The holiday mood is still mine but it is subdued, an undercurrent to my thought; it is a quiet happiness rather than a blustering excitement. I look about me, curious to see what is left of a garden in September.

Oh, but it is charming, this scarcity! It is like going into a room where two or three great pictures hang, on which one may feast after having walked through large galleries where the wealth of art is overwhelming. Now I can see each small plant in blossom or promise of blossom.

Near me is a chrysanthemum, the leaves perfect and beautiful and with a number of tight green buds which will be in bloom before many days. There will be a multitude of them in the Public Garden, but I shall have a personal interest in this one in particular. My holiday will be over then, but somehow I must find time in the midst of busy days to make a brief call on this chrysanthemum to see how it fares.

Farther over on the bank is a rose bush which still holds two or three white tea roses. I lean close to catch their fragrance, and am carried swiftly back to a large and handsome rose vine which grew on our house in Kentucky when I was a child. It climbed up the brick wall as far as the second story (and the ceilings were high in that house). In color, it was unlike the ramblers seen most frequently. A pink so delicate that it was almost white, with a deeper pink in the center. My heart still swells with pleasure—remembering the carriages which used to stop in the street that the occupants might gaze with admiration upon our beloved rose vine.

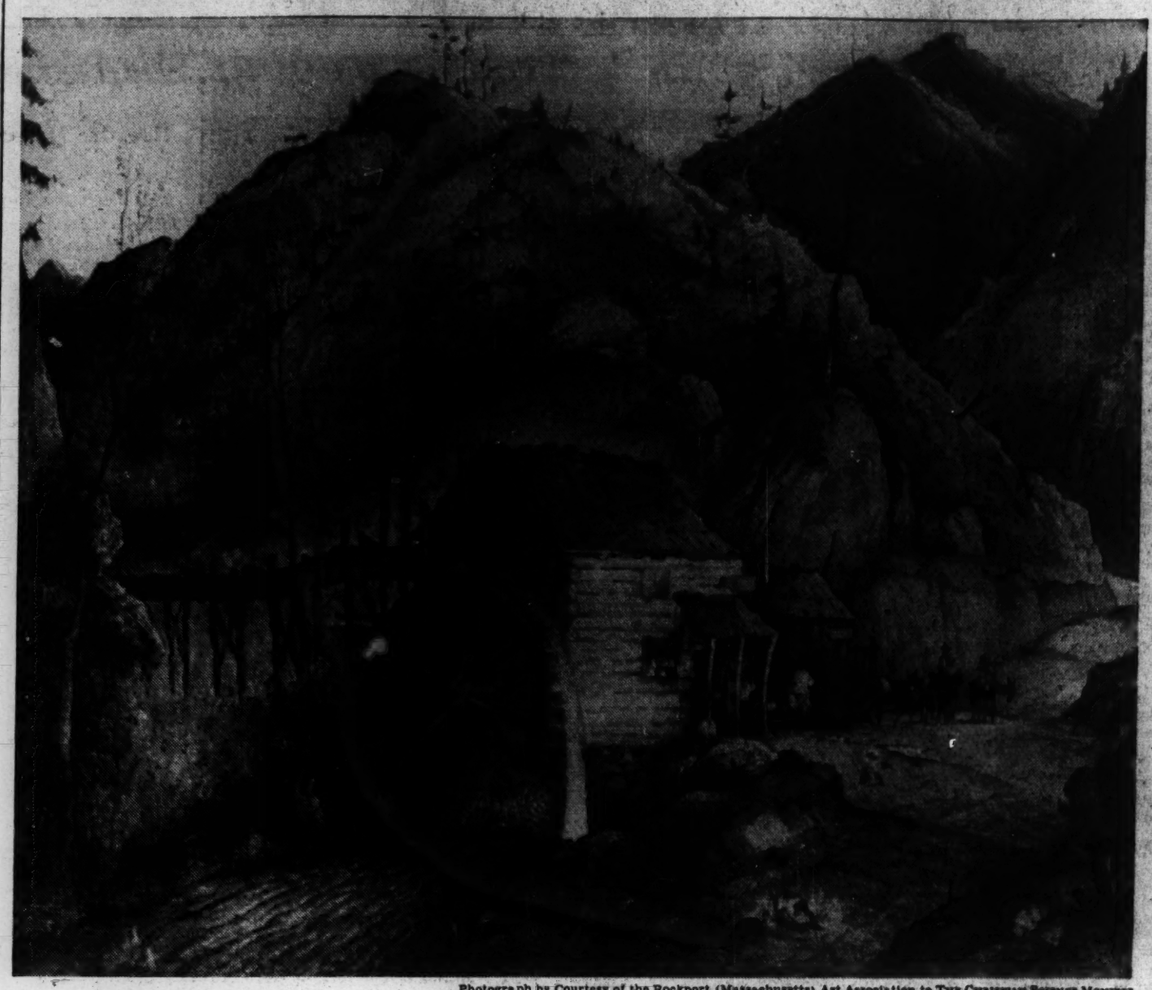
Not far from the small white rose bush, is a Japanese yew, beautiful not only because of its fresh greenness but also because of its scarlet berries. My outdoor knowledge is slight and I am happy to add this item. The young man who is mowing the grass did not know its name, but he courteously went away to find the head gardener and now returns to give me an answer.

In a bed, across from the bench where I have been sitting, is bright yellow coreopsis. I find one small wild purple aster which has crept in. In the grass there are still a few white clovers, over here is a bit of chickweed and beside the stone steps is a quantity of a plant which looks like the jill-run-over-the-ground which I knew as a child.

Leaving the sunken garden, I go through the other part of the campus and sit down again for a moment, this time on a stone seat under a large elm. Here I see the gorgeousness of the Virginia creeper on one of the buildings. It is already red with the color of autumn. Beside the entrance to another building are rich, purple petunias and zinnias of many shades.

It is time to return to the odds and ends waiting for me at home; but they should not seem great tasks, now that I have drunk so sweet a draft from a fair September morning.

MARJORIE KNAPP



Photograph by Courtesy of the Rockport (Massachusetts) Art Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A ROADSIDE MILL IN THE GREAT SMOKIES": *A Painting by Harrison Cady*

HARRISON CADY has achieved repute as author and illustrator. This landscape shows markedly two characteristics of his style, accurate indication of details and pronounced emphasis of decorative factors. We note how the painter has accented descriptively the qualifying lines of the mill, the shapes of the feeding animals, the decisive slopes of the mountains. Painters with literary talent often reveal these tendencies of style.

Just Across From Manhattan

NO ONE, I THINK, ever entered One-fifty-eight (as Mr. and Mrs. Waite's house was always called) without feeling immediately at home. You mounted the broad stone steps to the iron-gated vestibule, passed first through a narrow, then a large, square hall, both paneled in varnished golden oak, straight on through curtained doors into the parlor, a dark room too full of comfortable furniture, its walls too well covered with landscapes (mostly sunsets) by Inness, Richards, and, I think, Corot; and so into the dining room at the back, flooded with light from its three great bow windows. The light made it the pleasantest room in the house, as the meals and conversation served there made it the gayest. If a house has a heart, that was it, at One-fifty-eight. Below, a back yard sloped steeply to the edge of the canyon where rumbling trucks went to earth in the warehouses on the opposite side, with the masts and funnels of the docked shipping rising above their roofs, and, beyond, a broad view of the turbulent harbor, and the towers of lower Manhattan. From their windows Mr. and Mrs. Waite watched them being built; and even I can remember seeing Trinity spire at the head of Wall Street, at first a dominant note in the composition, turn slowly into a blade of grass set in a forest.

Not large, the dining room: space for the sideboard with its burden of old-fashioned silver; Mrs. Waite's desk on the window side of the fireplace opposite (from that desk she rearranged the innermost details of the lives of I dare not say how many people); the gleaming table, set with straight-backed leather chairs; and, most important of all, perhaps, the shelf of reference books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, above the desk, which, during meals, were used at least as often as the knives and forks. Meals taken in that room were not exactly intellectual holidays.—From "The Prejudices of Mr. Pennyfeather," by DONALD MOFFAT. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

September Sings a Song

It is not delicate and lilting
Like the song of April
Nor sweet and fragrant
Like the lovely song of June.
September's song has a stacca
Brilliant and clear—
Like the September sky.
Only here and there
Runs a whisper
Of summer's soft arpeggios.
In it you can hear
The brisk, swift music of the wind;
Through it, sharp and raucous,
The call-notes of young pheasants sound.
It sings of red-brown sumac;
Of purple asters
And fast-reddening leaves;
Of heavy yellow spears of goldenrod;
Of scarlet seed-buds on the dogwood trees,
Of the indescribable blueness of the sky;
Of the rosy tawn that rests upon the fields.

October will stage a flaming pageant
But September's gay song will echo through it—
A song that is varied with grace-notes,
Rich in chromatic brilliance,
Never the same—
Preparing the world for winter
In September's inimitable way.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

Ole Bull Discovers Grieg

IT WAS OLE BULL, the famous Norwegian violinist, who first discovered the musical potentialities of Edvard Grieg. It was in the summer of 1858, in Bergen, when the child Grieg had an unexpected and dramatic meeting with the world-known "discoverer" of Norwegian national music. Grieg himself has written of this meeting and of its influence on his career, and it is retold in David Monrath-Johansen's biography of Edvard Grieg, (Princeton University Press), the latest and best of the biographies.

"The end of my school days, and with it farewell to my home, came more abruptly than I expected. I was almost fifteen but had not nearly reached the highest class at school. Then one summer day at Landäs, a rider came galloping at full speed along the road. He approached, stopped his splendid Arab, and jumped off. It was he—the fairy-tale hero I had dreamt of but never seen before. It was Ole Bull. There was something in me that didn't quite like the hero to jump down with no further ado and behave like an ordinary man; to come into the room and greet us all smilingly.

"I remember vividly that when his hand touched mine something like an electric shock went through me. But bye-and-bye the hero began to make jokes and then it became plain to me—at bottom to my quiet sorrow—that he was only a man after all. His violin, alas, he hadn't with him. But he could talk. And talk he did. We listened breathlessly to his hair-raising stories of his journeys in America. That was something for a child's imagination.

"When he got to know that I was keen on composing and improvising, there was no saying him nay: I must to the piano. I do not understand what Ole Bull could find at that time in my naïve childish notes, but he grew serious and talked in a low voice with my parents. The result of this discussion was not to my disadvantage. For suddenly Ole Bull came over to me, shook me in his own characteristic fashion and said: 'You are to go to Leipzig and become a musician.' Everyone looked at me affectionately, but I grasped only one thing, that a kind fairy was stroking my cheek and that I was happy. And my parents! Not a moment's opposition or even hesitation. Everything was decided. And I thought it all the most natural thing in the world and did not realize till long afterwards all the gratitude I owed to my parents and to Ole Bull. The spirit of adventure had cast its spell upon me and nothing else could move me."

Mental Slum Clearance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH HAS BEEN done during the last few years to eliminate the wretchedness of what are commonly known as slum areas, and in numerous instances, ugliness, disorder, and cramped living conditions have given place to beauty, order, and adequate accommodation. Such endeavor toward human betterment is indeed praiseworthy; but what of the mental state of mortals with sick, selfish, morbid, fearful, depressed, or poverty-stricken thoughts? In his letter to the Philippians, Paul gives us the recipe for the improvement of such mental conditions when he advises us to think upon the things that are true and honest, just, pure, lovely, and virtuous. All may act upon this sound advice, for each individual is responsible for his own mental state. He can make it what he chooses, either a mental slum or a dwelling place for angels, because there is no power to influence, control, or interfere with the thinking of any individual without that one's consent. No matter how long or how persistently one may have indulged the habit of sordid and unlovely thinking, he can, through divine aid, eliminate this habit and start at once to think pure, orderly, constructive, and health-giving thoughts.

Goodness, purity, and virtue are inherent in spiritual man, made in the likeness of God, and Christian Science enables every earnest student of its teachings to possess, in some measure, these desirable qualities here and now, even in the midst of the tumultuous problems of mortal experience. This teaching is in accord with the Sermon on the Mount, wherein Christ Jesus gives practical instruction on the best way to conduct oneself in the simple things of everyday living, for it stresses the command (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Christian Science reveals our heavenly Father as infinite Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, and man, made in His likeness, as the expression or reflection of Mind.

On page 259 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results." If the one who desires to express order and harmony in his human affairs will resolutely cast out the belief that there is any mind, life, or intelligence apart from God, good, and turn with trustful expectancy to his heavenly Father for inspiration, he will find such right desire richly rewarded. If he will cease to harbor for himself or his fellow man such negative beliefs as fear, worry, resentment, inferiority, and the like, and will keep his mental gaze steadfastly fixed upon the perfect and enduring ideas which make up the true selfhood of spiritual man, he will find his consciousness flooded with light and inspiration.

To the humbly receptive heart infinite Mind reveals itself through spiritual qualities, such as purity, goodness, intelligence, wisdom, brotherly love, and confidence. Spiritual thoughts are buoyant, uplifting, health-giving, and the one who persistently entertains them, and expresses them in his conversation and his dealings with his fellow men, will find his consciousness filled with a true sense of beauty, order, and unspeakable peace.

God created man in the divine likeness, we are told in Genesis, and He saw that His creation was "very good" (Genesis 1:31). Is it not reasonable to conclude that the image of infinite Mind, Life, Truth, and Love must be good, pure, fearless, upright, whole, and free? Evil thoughts and traits of character are no part of the true spiritual selfhood of any individual. They are merely suggestions that there is mind, life, and intelligence apart from God; and Christian Science shows its followers how to refuse acceptance of such false claims.

A slum area is not made over in a day, nor is a new building erected overnight. Little by little the old is displaced, and brick upon brick the new structure goes up. If our progress in spiritual thinking seems, at times, to lag, let us not yield to discouragement. Every time we cast out a false thought and replace it with a spiritual idea, we are one step nearer our high goal. If the odds against which we are fighting seem great, let us encourage ourselves in the knowledge that God, who is Mind, is also boundless Love, the tender Father-Mother, guarding, guiding, sustaining, and supplying the children of His care with goodness and satisfaction beyond anything that the human heart could anticipate.

As we rely more and more upon infinite Mind, holding steadfastly to the sweet consciousness of the presence and power of divine Love to care for all its own, our thoughts continually entertain angels, which Mrs. Eddy defines (Science and Health, p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Mental slum-oprydning

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MEGET ER GJORT i de siste få år for å fjerne all elendigheten i det som i almindelighet kalles slumdistrikter, og i tallrike tilfelle har heslighet, uorden og trange boligforhold veket plassen for skjønnhet, orden og gode og bekvemme boliger. En slik streben efter å forbedre menneskenes kår er i sannhet prisverdig; men hvad kan det gjøres med hensyn til dødeliges mentale tilstand, med deres syke, usunde, selviske, engstelige, nedtrykte eller fattigdomspregede tanker? I sitt brev til filippenserne gir Paulus oss opskriften på bedring av sådanne mentale tilstander når han råder oss til å tenke på det som er sant og ære verdt, rettferdig, rent, elskelig og dydig. Alle kan følge dette sunde råd, for hver enkelt er ansvarlig for sin egen mentale tilstand. Han kan gjøre den til det han selv velger å gjøre den til, enten en mental slum eller en bolig for engler, fordi der ikke er nogen makt som kan påvirke, beherske eller forstyrre noget som helst menneskes tenkning uten dette menneskes samtykke. Uansett hvor lenge eller hvor vedholdende vi kan ha hengitt oss til den vane å tenke lave og utiltalende tanker, kan vi ved guddommelig hjelp bringe denne vane til ophør og med én gang begynne å tenke rene, ordnede, konstruktive og sundhetsgivende tanker.

Godhet, renhet og dyd er uadskillelige fra det åndelige menneske, som er skapt i Guds lignelse, og Kristen Videnskap setter hver den som alvorlig studerer dens lære, i stand til i nogen grad å legge disse ønskverdige egenskaper for dagen her og nu, selv midt iblandt det virvar av problemer dødeliges liv og virke fører med sig. Denne lære er i overensstemmelse med Bergprekenen, i hvilken Kristus Jesus gir praktiske forskrifter for hvorledes vi best kan bære oss ad i det daglige livs enkeltheter; for han fremhever der befalingen (Matteus 5:48): "Derfor skal I være fullkomne, likesom eders himmelske Fader er fullkommen." Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer vår himmelske Fader som uendelig Sinn, Liv, Sannhet og Kjærlighet, og mennesket som skapt i Hans lignelse, som Sinnets uttrykk eller gjenspeiling.

På side 259 i sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Udødelige idéer, rene, fullkomne og vedvarende, overføres av det guddommelige Sinn gjennem guddommelig Videnskap, som beriktiger villfarelse med sannhet og krever åndelige tanker, guddommelige begreper, forat disse kan frembringe harmoniske resultater." Hvis den som ønsker å uttrykke orden og harmoni i sine menneskelige anliggender, besluttsomt vil vise fra sig den forestilling at det er noget sinn, noget liv eller nogen intelligens skilt fra Gud, det gode, og med tillitsfull forventning vende sig til sin himmelske Fader og søke inspirasjon hos Ham, vil han finne at et slikt rettmessig ønske blir rikelig belønnet. Hvis han vil holde op med å gi rum for slike negative forestillinger angående ham selv eller hans neste som frykt, bekymring, vrede, underlegenhet og lignende, og vil holde sitt mentale blikk ufravendt festet på de fullkomne og vedvarende idéer som utgjør det åndelige menneskes sanne selv, vil han finne at hans bevissthet gjennemstrømmes av lys og inspirasjon.

Det uendelige Sinn åpenbarer sig for det ydmykt mottagelige hjerte gjennem åndelige egenskaper, såsom renhet, godhet, intelligens, visdom, broderkjærlighet og tillit. Åndelige tanker er glade, opløftende, sundhetsskjenkende, og den som vedholdende gir rum for dem og uttrykker dem i all sin tale og i alt sitt samkvem med sine medmennesker, vil finne sin bevissthet fylt med sann skjønnhet, orden og usigelig fred.

Gud har skapt mennesket i det guddommeliges lignelse, leser vi i Første Mosebok, og Han så at hvad Han hadde skapt var "såre godt" (Første Mosebok 1:31). Er det ikke rimelig å slutte at det som er likt uendelig Sinn, Liv, Sannhet og Kjærlighet må være godt, rent, fryktløst, rettskaffent, helt og fritt? Onde tanker og karaktertrekk er ikke nogen del av noget som helst menneskes sanne åndelige selv. De er bare suggestioner om at det finnes sinn, liv og intelligens skilt fra Gud; og Kristen Videnskap viser sine tilhengere hvorledes de skal nekte å godta slike falske påstander.

Et slumdistrikt blir ikke forandret på en dag, og heller ikke blir en ny bygning satt op på en natt. Litt efter litt fjernes det gamle, og ved at mursten legges på mursten, går den nye bygning i været. Om vår fremgang i åndelig tenkning undertiden synes å trekke ut, la oss ikke gi efter for motløshet. Hver gang vi viser fra oss en feilaktig tanke og erstatter den med en åndelig idé, er vi ett skritt nærmere vårt høie mål. Om den overmakt vi kjemper mot, synes stor, la oss hente nytt mot i kunnskapen om at Gud, som er Sinn, også er ubegrenset Kjærlighet, den ømme Fader-Moder, som verner, leder og opholder Sine barn og skjenker dem godhet og tilfredshet som overgår alt hvad menneskehjertet kunde forutse.

Alt efter som vi stoler mere og mere på det uendelige Sinn, og urokkelig holder fast ved den herlige bevissthet om at guddommelig Kjærlighet er nærværende og har makt til å dra omsorg for alle sine, har våre tanker uophørlig engler til gjester, og engler defineres av Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, s. 581) som "Guds tanker som kommer til mennesket; åndelige intuisjoner, rene og fullkomne; godhetens, renhetens og udødelighetens inspirasjon, som motvirker alt ondt, all sanselighet og dødelighet".

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Noble Danube

OF ALL THE rivers in Europe the Danube is the noblest, the most picturesque, the most interesting. The Volga is longer, the Tiber, the Thames, the Seine can boast of greater glory in human history, but the Danube, from her origin in the Black Forest to her disappearance in the Black Sea, proceeds like a predestined queen in her adolescence and young womanhood.

At the head of a pleasant little valley high up among the bristling mountaintops of the Black Forest, a tiny stream of clear water comes tumbling down the rocks, and, gathering strength and volume from an occasional spring or rivulet, cuts a channel into the rich soil, and dances gaily over its bed of glistening pebbles. This little stream, the Brigach, and its twin sister, the Brege, which rises about ten miles farther to the south, are the highest sources of the mighty river. The two streams meet at Donaueschingen, and run on as the Danube, in united course, northeasterly, through the Hohenzollern country, to Ulm, taking with them memories of white swans, with curving necks, and stately heads (hallmarks of aristocracy) to tell the citizens of Vienna that the true value of life is to glide with beauty, dignity, and grace down the unintelligible river of existence. At Ulm, the river bids its banks bring forth iris, forget-me-nots, valerian, and other flowers, and then continues to the east to Regensburg (Ratisbon), which Napoleon and Browning have brought to our ignorant attention, and then turns to the southeast, a gently flowing, well-behaved river, through the Bavarian plain to Passau, beyond which Austria, before she was swallowed up by Germany, used to begin.—From "Vienna," by Henry Dwight Sedgwick. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"UNREALITY"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

N. E. Foliage Fete Opens As Fall Arrives

Autumn show among the hills and mountains is expected to equal if not surpass other seasons.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's 319th annual autumn foliage festival officially opened on Sept. 22. But for several weeks autumn has been in the air. Days have been cool and brisk, for the most part. Tints of reds, browns, purples, and yellows have made their appearance throughout the wooded hills and mountains. The swamp maple has turned a scarlet red. Fields and marshes are golden brown. Each day new color schemes gradually spread across the countryside and by the middle of October the entire New England landscape will be ablaze with brilliant hues.

Despite the loss of thousands of "color" trees by last September's hurricane New England's autumnal show is expected to equal if not surpass those of other seasons. Nature heals itself quickly and remaining trees have stretched their great branches in gallant attempts to cover many of the gaps left in the hurricane's wake. Man too, has been busy and nearly all of the unsightly areas have been cleared of slash and stumps.

Autumn Events

The first autumn bulletin from New Hampshire reports that in eight sections of the State tree-forested areas have begun to display brilliant fall colors. The regions where the foliage has taken a definite turn include Mt. Cardigan (Canaan), Franconia Notch, Mt. Kearsarge (Wilmot), Mt. Monadnock, (Jaffrey), North Woodstock, Pinkham Notch, Mt. Pitcher (Stoddard), and Uncanoonuc Mountains (Goffstown). The foliage is still reported green at Claremont, Jeremy Hill (Pelham), Laconia, Oak Hill (Loudon), and Pawtuckaway Mountains (Raymond), but at some of these places individual trees here and there have become fairly brilliant.

The Monadnock Region Association has announced that its annual foliage tours throughout the southwestern part of New Hampshire will be laid out for motorists to follow during the first two weeks in October. Direction arrows will be placed on highways and in readiness to guide motorists beginning Sunday, Oct. 1.

Another note contained in the bulletin is that the Eastern Slope region will stage an autumn foliage frolic in the towns from Conway to Jackson for nine days, Sept. 30 to Oct. 8, featuring dances, golf, tennis, motor tours and other entertainment. Programs of the events will be distributed.

Three-hour foliage excursions on Lake Winnipesaukee have been announced for the steamer Mt. Washington to be run on Sunday afternoons and on Columbus Day afternoon, the last of the trips to be that of Oct. 12.

Foliage Excursion

The Boston & Maine Railroad has announced a Fall Foliage Mountain Excursion on Sunday, Oct. 8. The route passes through some of New Hampshire's most colorful autumn scenery. From Boston it proceeds northward to Bartlett, N. H., thence on through spectacular Crawford Notch to the Fabyans in the shadow of Mount Washington. The train then swings over to Woodsville, N. H., and starts its homeward journey through the picturesque Franconia section, Plymouth, along the shores of Lake Winnipesaukee, and through Manchester, Nashua, and Lowell. Covering some 400 miles the round-trip costs only $3.98. Modern equipment will be used and there will be dining car service a la carte at low prices any time during the day. The train will leave the North Station at 8:55 a. m., returning here at 9:30 p. m.

With Americans forced to stay home from excursions abroad this fall and winter and because more and more people are taking autumn vacations, New England expects thousands of additional visitors during the next two

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

New England a Palette for Autumn's Most Gorgeous Mixtures

Scenes That Greet Visitors to Countryside

Tree-lined rural roads that plunge off New England's main highways are being explored these cool, brisk autumn days by scores of persons in search of the brilliantly colored foliage which now is making its appearance throughout the wooded hills and dales. By motor and bicycle, on horseback and afoot, these nature-loving folk go, breathing deep the glorious autumn air and reveling in the harmony of colors which Jack Frost has spread so freely across the countryside.

Fall Inspection Of Motor Vehicles Opens on Monday

The Fall inspection period for motor vehicle safety equipment will open on Monday and last through the month of October.

Tires as well as brakes, lights, steering gear, rear view mirrors and windshield wipers will be examined at official inspection stations before the faded blue stickers affixed in the Spring are scraped off and replaced by bright new green ones of the same general design.

Although motorists have until the end of the month to comply with the inspection requirements, they are reminded by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that after the 15th his inspectors will begin to stop stickerless cars and trucks and if equipment is found to be defective, will instruct drivers to have adjustments made at once.

In the space on the back of the stickers which is customarily occupied by an admonition from the registrar, over his signature, the message this time is—"On wet roads and at night slow down."

Letter Writing Week Proclaimed By the Governor

To "promote the public welfare by speeding the wheels of business, and by cementing the bonds among friends and loved ones who can always be kept close to us by the vast network of the postal service" Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has proclaimed Oct. 1 to 7 as Letter Writing Week.

The designation of such a week in Massachusetts is in keeping with the Post Office Department-sponsored National Letter Writing Week which is having its second annual observance at this time.

Bat'a Company Heeds Protest on Workers

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 (AP)—Recognizing a series of protests against admission of Czech workmen to the United States, a Bat'a Shoe Company spokesman said yesterday it would employ no more immigrant Czechs at its Belcamp, Md., plant than the 76 now working there.

Robert H. Archer, attorney for the Czechoslovakian firm, announced Pan Bat'a, President, had assured him the balance of the 20,000 workers eventually to be hired would be Amreicans.

Mr. Archer said the statement was authorized to answer specific protests from Representative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts and from the Congress of Industrial Organizations that the Bat'a Company had sought permits for 500 additional Czech workers to enter the country.

Textile Minimum Wage Set By Andrews at 32½ Cents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, signed a wage order today directing payment of at least 32½ cents an hour to employees in the textile industry on and after October 24.

Mr. Andrews said that on the same date, the "floor for wages" would rise from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour for all industry engaged in interstate commerce.

Officials estimated that the textile wage order would raise wages for about 175,000 workers.

The 32½-cent minimum rate was recommended on May 23 of this year after an investigation of conditions in the textile industry by Industry Committee No. 1 under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Donald M. Nelson was Committee Chairman.

More than 100 persons were heard for and against the recommendation in public hearings held at Atlanta and Washington.

Administrator Andrews, in his "findings and opinion," said that evidence at the hearing supported the recommendation of the committee that 32½ cents is the highest minimum rate which, giving due regard to economic and competitive conditions, will not substantially curtail employment.

Waterbury Stage Set for Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

hane, has been the chief opponent, charging the new charter plan is "un-American."

Newspaper support in the early stages was fulsome in the Waterbury Republican and American. Both papers, properties of William J. Pape, were instrumental in uncovering the City Hall situation. Mr. Pape gave liberal space to articles explaining the operation of proportional representation and the advantages of a city manager.

The opposition press, the Democrat, is reported to have given full and accurate accounts of the charter campaign activities, though, of course, editorially opposed.

The "opinion" poll was conducted by A. G. Sims of Syracuse University, who sampled the voters according to the usual methods of the public opinion polls. He found that of those citizens having an opinion 65 per cent favored the new charter, 35 per cent were opposed.

In the opinion of charter proponents, their situation is improved by the fact there is dissension in both Republican and Democratic ranks. This is indicated, the charter people assert, by the fact that nearly 1,000 candidates are expected to vie for 49 offices that will be open in the regular election, Nov. 14.

Italian Picture Cleared Of Improvers' Touching-Up

By Pearl P. Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"My dear Watson," Holmes murmured, and said no more, as he pressed a rag soaked in naphtha to the vermilion area of the panel. The surface thickened like cheese, and my arm flew out to restrain him. Only a madman would risk such vandal investigation of the treasure of six centuries. But as I hastened to interfere, the long fingers relaxed and, with a triumphant gesture, lifted away the cheese-like substance, revealing, undimmed by time, and brilliant even in the gray atmosphere of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Roosevelt Liable To Be Elected, Wheeler Asserts

President Roosevelt is "liable" to be elected for a third term, "whether or not we get into the war," Senator Burton Kendall Wheeler (D), of Montana, declared today as he passed through Boston on his way to a "Welcome Home" celebration in Hudson, Mass., his native town.

In the course of a week-end celebration in his honor the Senator will give an address tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 p. m., which is to be broadcast over a nation-wide Columbia network.

Senator Wheeler, who is Chairman of the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee, stated that he hopes to bring the Railroad Reorganization Bill before Congress during the present special session. He predicted that this special session would continue until the regular session convened.

Since leaving Hudson to go to the West in 1905, Senator Wheeler has returned now and then for short visits, but this is the first time that a visit has been the occasion for a municipal celebration.

Store Hours Change Oct. 2

Fall store hours for department stores and the general membership of the Boston Retail Trade Board will go into effect on Monday, Oct. 2. The stores will be open daily from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Labor Skies Are Clearing At Waterfront

Boston shipping men see period of harmony as agreements on three fronts are announced.

New notes of harmony between maritime capital and labor were recognized on three fronts today by Boston shipping men. With satisfaction they received reports from the Pacific Coast that a threatened strike of waterfront workers there had been averted.

From headquarters of union longshoremen on the Atlantic Coast they heard that important contracts, expiring tonight, will be extended, probably until the end of the year.

Finally, they were glad to be told the C. I. O. affiliated National Maritime Union had agreed to extend its present contract with the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc.—representing more than 50 steamship lines—from the date of its termination today until Oct. 31.

With possible strikes thus averted for at least 30 days it was possible to look forward to a month of booming business in several directions—particularly in trade with South America which has already increased greatly as a result of severe restriction of the flow of European trade by the war.

The threat of a strike on the Pacific has brought about a marked increase in traffic since shippers made every effort to dispatch everything possible before the possible tie-up. News came today, however, that the Waterfront Employers Association in San Francisco had signed an agreement with the union longshoremen for indefinite extension of the current contracts, pending further negotiations. It was agreed that there should be "no work stoppage" unless either party gives 60 days notice.

In New York City, Joseph P. Ryan, President of the A. F. of L. affiliated International Longshoremen's Association, urged all members to extend present contracts until the end of the year, and it was expected that such action will be approved by a heavy vote. About 45,000 longshoremen of this union are employed on the Atlantic Coast between Portland, Maine, and Hampton Roads, Va.

The National Maritime Union, whose contracts with operators also expire tomorrow, and which is negotiating over various demands, including union hiring halls and increased wages, postponed the possibility of a strike for at least 30 days by extending present contracts until the end of October.

Ways Are Sought For Cutting Number Of Boston Taxicabs

Moving to lessen downtown traffic congestion in Boston, Police Commissioner Joseph F, Timilty is seeking reduction of the number of taxicabs in operation from 1,251 to 900. The Commissioner, in a conference with 250 taxicab owners and drivers, also disclosed that he is considering the placing of taxi stands at fire hydrants in the congested sections of the city, as is now done in New York City.

Commissioner Timility asked the taxi interests to devise equitable means of reducing the number of cabs. If they found difficulty in doing this, he said, he would take steps himself.

At the recent State Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor a resolution was passed urging the Commissioner to use powers granted him by the Legislature to reduce the number of cabs operating.

Various speakers at last night's meeting declared that with the large number of cabs in Boston there is not enough business to allow drivers to make a good living.

Harvard Student Trends Changing

In spite of undergraduate interest in international affairs—proven beyond doubt by the great increase in military and naval science courses which was announced yesterday—the enrollment in the social sciences has shown a tendency to fall off this year, it was announced by Harvard College yesterday.

Appreciation of the fine arts; English composition; American history; French literature—these are the subjects, rather than international relations, European history, and economics which have shown increases in student enrollment.

This surprising result was partly explained by the fact that the elementary, Freshman course in English compostion is being counted toward the degree for the first time this year, and has taken more than a hundred first year men away from the other courses. Involved also is the fact that there are some 50 fewer Freshmen this year than last; but it still remains true that instead of the expected large increases in courses touching upon international affairs, the trend has been in the opposite direction.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Showers late this afternoon and tonight, followed by fair Sunday. Fair and cooler tomorrow with moderate southerly winds becoming west or northwest.

Massachusetts: Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers today and cooler this afternoon; much cooler tonight. Tomorrow fair and cool.

New Hampshire and Maine: Showers and cool today and tonight. Fair and cool Sunday.

Vermont: Showers and cooler today; much cooler tonight. Fair and cool Sunday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southeast and south winds shifting to northwest this afternoon or tonight. Overcast weather with showers today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	56	Minneapolis	26	26
Chicago	42	42	New Orleans	74	74
Denver	38	37	New York	66	66
Helena	41	39	Norfolk	71	70
Kansas City	39	38	Philadelphia	69	65
Los Angeles	64	64	St. Louis	48	48
Miami	75	70	San Francisco	58	58
			Washington	72	69

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 30.
B-Minimum, Sept. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:04 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 12:41 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Monday, 1:05 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:59 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:58 p. m. Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Featuring Frank Silvera. Revival presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Movies

Tremont—
"Love Affair," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunn. Also "Dark Victory," with Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Girl of the Golden West," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Young in Heart," with Janet Gaynor.

Brookline Village—
"Hell's Kitchen," featuring the "Dead End" Kids. 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Waterfront," with Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan. 2:05, 5:20, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Unexpected Father," featuring Mischa Auer and Sandy. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

South Station Theater—
"The Story That Couldn't Be Printed," "The Greener Hills," "A Desert Adventure," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 11.

K. K. O. Boston—
Bobby Breen in "Way Down South." Also "Conspiracy." 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. Stage: Josephine Huston Lewis & Ames, and Don Cummings. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:44 a. m., 2:41, 5:30, 8:30. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 10:13 a. m., 1:10, 4, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Mutiny on the Bounty," with Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Franchot Tone. Also "Romance Road." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Normandie—
"They Gave Him a Gun," with Spencer Tracy. Also "Invitation to Happiness."

Trans-Lux—
"Holiday," starring Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 6:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:40. Also "The Plow That Broke the Plains." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Golden Boy," featuring Adolphe Menjou, Barbara Stanwyck and William Holden. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also Robert Young in "Miracles for Sale." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent." Fenway 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "No Place to Go," featuring Fred Stone and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 8:55. Paramount 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 2:20, 5:35, 8:45. Also "The Starmaker," featuring Bing Crosby, 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20.

University—
Elisabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." 3:05, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton. 1:45, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Hotel for Women," featuring Elsa Maxwell. 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End" kids. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Torchy Plays With Dynamite." Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Hotel for Women," featuring Elsa Maxwell and Ann Sothern. 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Timber Stampede," with George O'Brien. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

Repertory—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Maisie," featuring Ann Southern and Robert Young. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Time Out for Murder," with M. Whalen.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Texas Christian Toppled in Opening Game of Grid Season—Mize and Di Maggio Win

Football Roof Blows Off With Several Major Games

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—College football blows the roof right off the season today with a four-star special program on all fronts.

Leaning to the trend of eliminating the traditional opening "breathers," several of the nation's outstanding outfits step right into fast company with big game opposition.

Such a set-up brought together Pittsburgh's Panthers, under a new administration, and Jimmy Phelan's Washington Huskies on the Pacific Coast; Notre Dame and Purdue's well-regarded Boilermakers in the Midwest; Colgate and New York University in the East, and a pair of sparklers in the cow country, with Rice taking on Vanderbilt and Oklahoma tangling with the Southern Methodist.

Some of the big leaguers got away to a red-hot start against A-1 competition yesterday and last night. Among them were the Texas Christian Longhorns, who weren't so hot without Davey O'Brien and Co., and dropped a 6-2 decision to U. C. L. A.; Tennessee, which took it easy in trouncing North Carolina State, 13-0; Catholic U., which surprised South Carolina, 12-0, and Georgetown and Temple, which tied up in a pitchers' duel before the Hoyas came out on top, 3-2. In the "breather" opposition department, Syracuse socked Clarkson, 12-0. Other scores included Duquesne's 31-0 waltz over Illinois Wesleyan and a 12-6 decision by Drake over Kansas U.

In the East today, although several of the big leaguers remained idle, the Army and Navy swung into battle, meeting Furman and William and Mary, respectively; Dartmouth's green outfit took on an easy one in St. Lawrence, and Carnegie's highly-touted Skibos did the same against Wittenberg.

Indiana and Nebraska met in an inter-conference clash, and had a good share of the Midwest spotlight. Minnesota figured to blow right through Arizona; Wisconsin picked on nothing easy in Marquette, and Paul Christman led Missouri against Colorado.

The South's activities were spread over a wide front. Tulane tangled with Clemson; Louisiana State said "howdy" to Mississippi; North Carolina met Wake Forest; Alabama opened easily with Howard; Arkansas faced Mississippi State; Georgia went against The Citadel and Kentucky and Duke greeted V. M. I. and Davidson, respectively.

Southern California vs. Oregon was one of the Pacific Coast's home-grown features. Stanford against Oregon State was another. Santa Clara faced Utah; Texas took on Florida, and the Texas Aggies met Centenary on other fronts.

Heldman Again Scores Upset In Coast Play

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP)—Julius Heldman, post-graduate student at the University at Los Angeles, staged his second upset in two days, eliminating Adrian Quist, Australia, 8—6, 7—5, to enter the semifinals of the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament.

Heldman Thursday eliminated Welby Van Horn, finalist in the national singles championships, 8—6, 6—2.

Heldman will meet Franjo Puncec of Yugoslavia in the semifinals. Puncec defeated Pasadena's Frankie Parker, 6—3, 6—2.

Bobby Riggs entered the semifinals by defeating Harry Hopman, non-playing Captain of the Australian cup team, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, while John Bromwich earned the right to meet Riggs by defeating Ted Schroeder of Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—2.

In women's singles, Alice Marble, American women's champion, defeated Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, 6—3, 7—5, while Mrs. Freda Hammersley of England set down Mrs. Sarah Fabyan of Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

Defending champion Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica defeated Mary Hardwick of England, 6—4, 6—2, and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco won from Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 8—6, 1—6, 6—2.

McCormick After Endurance Mark At First Base

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30 (AP) — Frank McCormick of the Cincinnati Reds is another one of those first basemen seeking an endurance record.

McCormick, the only Cincinnati regular to play in the game with the Pirates yesterday, did so because it was his 332nd straight game. Last year he and Craft were the only players in the National League to participate in every game played by their club.

Until yesterday, Frank hadn't missed an inning, either. Taking it easy in view of the approaching World Series, he left in the third stanza.

Two first basemen hold the major league records for consecutive games, Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees with 2,122 in the American and Gus Suhr, now with Philadelphia with 822 in the National. Suhr made the record playing with Pittsburgh.

Live Topics of Major Leagues

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Frankie Frisch, former St. Louis Cardinal manager and broadcaster of the Boston baseball games during the summer, who is said to have signed to manage the Pittsburgh Pirates next season. Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox manager, who completes a five-year contract this season and who has been re-signed for five more years. Ted Williams, Jim Tabor, Bobby Doerr, and Jimmy Foxx also have signed contracts for next year with the Red Sox.

Batting Titles Clinched, Need Only Formality

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Awarding of the major league hitting championships to Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees and Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals now is only a formality.

The two sluggers who have led the American and National Leagues, respectively, for many weeks coasted into the final week end of the baseball campaign with insurmountable margins.

Di Maggio's .382, while far beneath his hoped-for .400, still was 24 points better than the mark of Jimmie Foxx of the Boston Red Sox, who was removed from competition a month early.

Mize's mark of .352 was 14 points above the .338 figure of his teammate, Joe (Ducky-Wucky) Medwick, who beat him out for the 1937 batting championship by a narrow margin.

As the leagues prepared to draw the 1939 curtains, the "big ten" hitters of each circuit marched with a virtually-solid front. There was not a single change in personnel in the National League, and the only one in the American returned Mike Kreevich of the Chicago White Sox to membership and dropped George McQuinn of the St. Louis Browns.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Mize, St. Louis	148	554	103	195	.352
Medwick, St. Louis	148	553	97	200	.338
McCormick, Cinci	154	632	99	209	.331
Arnovich, Phila	132	487	67	157	.324
P. Waner, Pittsbgh	124	452	61	146	.323
Goodman, Cinci	123	466	83	149	.320
Bonura, New York	123	494	75	145	.319
Danning, New York	123	513	79	163	.318
Slaughter, St. Louis	146	594	92	188	.317
Hassett, Boston	145	561	72	182	.312

American League

DiMaggio, N. York	118	455	106	174	.382
Foxx, Boston	125	467	131	167	.358
Johnson, Phila	149	540	115	184	.341
Keller, New York	109	393	86	132	.336
Trosky, Cleveland	122	448	90	149	.333
Rolfe, New York	150	640	139	211	.330
Gehringer, Detroit	116	399	87	131	.328
Keltner, Cleveland	132	502	83	190	.327
Williams, Boston	145	559	129	183	.327
Kreevich, Chicago	142	502	81	173	.325

Cincinnati Ignition Fails To Stop After Race Is Won

By the Associated Press

Amid all the jubilation of the Cincinnati Reds, somebody forgot to shut off the ignition.

With their National League pennant clinched Thursday, the Reds played their scrub team against the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday and won, 2-1.

That eccentric elbower, Lefty Lee Grissom, scattered seven hits and knocked home one of the Cincinnati runs with a triple. It was the Reds' sixth-straight victory in less than a week against the Buccaneers, but nobody cared.

McCormick Played

The only regular Red to start was Frank (Buck) McCormick, ambitious to acquire an endurance record. He was relieved in the third, the first time he has missed a single inning at first base in two years.

The St. Louis Cardinals had a day of idleness in which to lick their wounds. Rain forced postponement of their contest at Chicago and also various other major league engagements.

In the only other National League firing, the Brooklyn Dodgers and Boston Bees divided a double-header, insuring the Dodgers of a berth in the first division and freezing out the New York Giants.

Earley Pitched

Tom Earley won the first game for Boston, 2-1, on four-hit pitching. He had a no-hitter until the seventh. Seven-hit hurling by Hugh Casey in the nightcap won, 7-1, for the Dodgers, who were helped by four Boston errors.

Cleveland swept a double-header from the Detroit Tigers, 4-3 and 3-0, in the sole American League competition and took a firmer grip on third place.

Mel Harder, who hit a home run in the fourth, got credit for the first victory, although Bob Feller worked the last two innings. Al Milnar pitched the shutout second session, abbreviated to five innings because of darkness.

A special train known as the "sportswriters' special" will run from New York to Cincinnati, carrying most of the 500 writers covering the series, the night after the second game, the New York Central Railroad announced.

And Talking of . . . Quoits

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Well Thrown, Gentlemen!

LONDON—Today let us go back to that pleasant afternoon in the pretty little Surrey village of Upper Warlingham when George Wooldridge, railwayman, won the 1939 English championship for the ancient game of quoits. What a terrific battle he was given, to be sure, by William Hooper, a laborer from Wales! Nearly three hours they were at it, and when George won by 61 points to 49 it was estimated that each man had walked well over a mile and that more than a ton of metal had been sent flying through the air in seven- and 10-pound lots.

Maybe you know all about this arduous game. But just in case you don't, let me attempt a brief description. Starting with the quoits from which the pastime gets its name. These are rings of metal, and, for the purposes of the national championship, they may be any weight that a player cares to use. In the case of Mr. Wooldridge, that meant seven pounds each, while Mr. Hooper, a very powerfully built man, relied upon what are technically known as a pair of "twenties"—10 pounds apiece.

Certain Advantages

Now, there are certain advantages attaching to heavy and light quoits. The former may be useful in displacing those of your opponent, but the latter are better when it comes to "cutting in" to get closer to the "pin." A statement which can hardly be said to mean a great deal until we add that the "pin" or "hub" is a short metal upright stuck into a bed of clay, approximately four feet square, located at a distance of 18 yards from the point where the thrower takes his stand.

The aim of the pitcher—and mighty true aim it is, in the case of the experts—is to hurl his quoit so that it rings the pin. The opponents pitch alternately, with an allowance of two quoits each, and the pitcher whose quoit is nearest the center of the hub scores a point. Or two if both his quoits are nearer the center than either of those cast by his opponent. There is a great deal of special technique about the whole thing, and Wooldridge, the new champion, attributes his present skill and success very largely to the fact that he was patiently coached by his father, the national champion of 1904.

International

Quoits is a game with quite a following in Britain and international matches are played from time to time between the national sides of England, Scotland and Wales. The most recent of these took place at the beginning of August between England and Wales, at Ilford, and resulted in a victory for the Welshmen by 168 shots to 152.

The game is controlled in England by the English Quoiting Association, a body which came into being in 1887 and announced as its object: "The Union of all Societies and the promotion of friendly intercourse between players; the improvement of inter-team and other matches; the promotion of uniformity of rules; the repression of abuses in connection with the pastime; and the holding of championship and other competitions."

For the past 15 years, the honorary secretary of this organization has been Mr. Frank Parker, a London violin-case maker who has been associated with the game for 39 years and is a walking encyclopaedia of facts and figures relating to it. It is largely due to his enthusiasm that there are now eleven thriving district associations in various parts of the country, the strongest centers for play in England at the present time being, so Mr. Parker says, Godstone, in the County of Surrey, and North Essex.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Friday, Sept. 29

East

Georgetown 3, Temple 2.
Duquesne 31, Illinois Wesleyan 0.
Morris Harvey 13, Glenville (W. Va.) 0.
Conn. State 14, Coast Guard Acad. 0.
Geneva 13, Drexel 7.
Long Island 20, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Mass. State 0, Springfield 0.
Moravian 13, Brooklyn 6.
Syracuse 13, Clarkson 0.
West Liberty 32, Fairmount Tchrs. 0.
Penn Military 23, W. Chester Tchrs. 8.
St. Bonaventure 6, Providence 0.

South

Auburn 6, Birmingham-Southern 0.
Tennessee 13, N. Carolina State 0.
Catholic U. 12, South Carolina 0.
Loyola (New Orleans) 7, Louisiana Col. 0.
Ark. State 7, W. Tenn. Tchrs. 6.
Murray 14, Mid-Tenn. Tchrs. 2.
Stephen F. Austin 0, Southwestern La. 0.
Rollins 54, S. Georgia State 7.
Emory & Henry 6, Apprentice (Va.) 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 32, High Point (N. C.) 7.
Wofford 0, Newberry 0.
Stetson 19, South Georgia Tchrs. 0.
Miss. Tchrs. 13, Troy Tchrs. 6.
Chattanooga 20, Tennessee Tech 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 20, Alfred Holbrook 0.
Catawba 7, King 6.
Presbyterian Coll. 7, Mercer 0.
Lasalle (Phila.) 32, Elon 6.

Midwest

Drake 12, Kansas U. 6.
Ohio Wesleyan 19, Youngstown 13.
Marietta 25, Rio Grande 0.
St. Mary's (Texas) 6, Xavier (Ohio) 0.
Dennison 26, Transylvania 0.
Albion 6, Alma 0.
Grand Rapids Jr. 0, Hope 0.
Central (Mich.) Tchrs. 20, Ferris 0.
Butler 12, Ohio Univ. 7.
Platteville (Wis.) Tchrs. 14, Ill. Normal 0.
St. Cloud (Minn.) 7, Eau Claire 0.
Omaha 6, Wayne (Neb.) Tchrs. 3.
Carleton 14, Grinnell 0.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 7, Macalester 0.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 7, St. Olaf 0.
Eveleth Jr. 0, Hibbing 0.
Winona Tchrs. 12, Bemidji Tchrs. 0.
Midland 25, Dakota Wesleyan 6.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 12, N'east Okla T. 0.
Peru Tchrs. 20, Doane Tchrs. 7.
Valley City Tchrs. 12, Minot Tchrs. 0.
St. Louis U. 13, Missouri Mines 0.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) 9, Carbondale (Ill.) Tchrs. 2.
Hamline 6, Augsburg 0.
Yankton College 7, Aberdeen N. Tchrs. 7.
North Dakota U. 19, Luther (Iowa) 0.
Morningside 18, North Dakota State 0.
Chadron T. Kearney 0.
Hastings (Neb.) T. 26, Augustana 6.
Superior (Wis.) T. 10, Pittsburg (Kan.) Tchrs. 0.
College of Emporia 0, M'Pherson 0.
Cornell (Iowa) 20, Loras 0.
Wisconsin Mines 7, Wartburg 0.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 7, Culver Stockton 0.
Rockhurst 13, Central Missouri 6.
Missouri Valley 19, Kemper 0.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 14, Kansas Wes. 0.

Southwest

Cameron Aggies 20, John Tarleton 7.
Okla. A. & M. 52, Northwest Okla. T. 0.
Henderson 13, Hendrix 6.
Arkansas Tech 6, Central Okla. T. 0.
St. Edward's 6, Southwest Texas Tchrs. 0.
Okla. Baptist 26, Southwestern Okla T. 6.
East Texas T. 20, Louisiana Normal 6.
Howard Payne 0, Trinity Texas 0.
McMurry 6, Austin Coll. 2.

Rocky Mountain

Denver 6, Iowa State 0.
New Mexico 34, Wyoming 7.
Colorado College 30, Baker 0.
Western State Coll. 9, Weber 7.

Pacific Coast

U. C. L. A. 6, Texas Christian 2.
San Jose State 27, California Ramblers 0.
San Diego State 26, Redlands 0.
Pcat Washington Coll. 19, Puget Sound 0.
Hardin-Simmons 6, San Francisco 6.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .352; Medwick, St. Louis, .338.

Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 113; Hack, Chicago, 110.

Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 127; Medwick, St. Louis, 114.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 206; Medwick, St. Louis, 200.

Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 49; Medwick, St. Louis, 48.

Triples—Herman, Chicago, 18; Goodman, Cincinnati, 16.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, and Ott, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hack, Chicago, 16.

Pitching—Derringer, Cincinnati, 25-7; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .382; Foxx, Boston, .358.

Runs—Rolfe, New York, 139; Foxx, Boston, 129.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 141; Di Maggio, New York, 126.

Hits—Rolfe, New York, 211; McQuinn, St. Louis, 193.

Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 46; Greenberg, Detroit, and Wiliams, Boston, 41.

Triples—Lewis, Washington, 16; McCosky, Detroit, 14.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Greenberg, Detroit, 33.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 51; Fox, Detroit, 35.

Pitching—Sundra, New York, 11-0; Donald, New York, 13-3.

Pacific Coast Play-off

Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 3.
Sacramento 1, Los Angeles 0.

Little World Series

Louisville at Rochester (postponed).

Laughter Back In Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Laughter has returned to President Roosevelt's press conferences.

Four weeks ago the President met newspapermen for the first time after the war began in Europe. His expression was grim. The questions put to him were grave. There was no laughter.

But, Mr. Roosevelt was able to laugh at his meeting with the press yesterday. He got a chuckle out of efforts to get him to take sides in the coming series between the New York Yankees and Cincinnati Reds for the baseball championship of the world. Preserving strict neutrality, he said he knew who he'd pick, but declined to tell.

The President arranged to leave the Capital this afternoon for a week-end cruise on the Potomac River.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Sept. 29

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 2b	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Clemens lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	1	1	12	0	0
Majeski 3b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Ross rf	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Rowell cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Masi c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wietelmann ss	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Barkley ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
MacFayden p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	2	5	5	27	9	0
BROOKLYN							
Coscarart 2b	4	1	1	1	2	3	3
Lavagetto 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Walker cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Camilli 1b	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
Ripple lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Moore rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Todd c	2	0	1	1	4	1	0
‡Deal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson ss	2	0	0	0	6	6	0
Fitzsimmons p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Almada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
§Stainbeack	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	4	4	24	16	3

*Batted for Fitzsimmons in eighth. †Ran for Parks in eighth. ‡Batted for Todd in ninth. §Batted for Doyle in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs batted in, Walker, Rowell, Double plays, Hudson, Coscarart and Camilli; Walker and Hudson; Majeski and Hassett; Ross and Masi. Left on bases, Brooklyn 9, Boston 4. Bases on balls, by Fitzsimmons, by Doyle, by Earley 7, by MacFayden. Struck out, by Fitzsimmons 4, by Earley 2. Hits, off Fitzsimmons, 5 in 7 innings; off Doyle, 0 in 1 inning; off Earley, 4 in 8 innings (none out in 9th); off MacFayden, 0 in 1 inning. Passed ball, Todd. Winning pitcher, Earley. Loasing pitcher, Doyle. Time of game, 1h. 38m. Umpires, Stark, Stewart and Magerkurth. Estimated attendance 474.

SECOND GAME

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Coscarart 2b	4	1	0	0	1	3	0
Lavagetto 3b	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
Walker cf	3	2	2	3	5	1	0
Camilli 1b	3	2	2	3	10	1	0
Ripple lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Moore rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Todd c	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Hudson ss	4	0	1	2	1	3	0
Casey p	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	35	7	9	10	27	13	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 2b	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
Clemens lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	14	0	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Ross rf	3	1	3	5	0	0	0
Rowell cf	4	0	0	0	5	0	1
Lopez c	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Andrews c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barkley ss	3	0	0	0	1	4	2
Lanning p	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	33	1	7	9	27	16	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	—7
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Todd, Hudson, Moore, Walker, Camilli, Two-base hits, Walker, Hassett. Sacrifices, Todd, Ripple, Coscarart. Double play, Walker and Camilli. Left on bases, Brooklyn 8, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Casey 2, by Lanning 4. Struck out, by Casey 4, by Lanning 2. Wild pitch, Casey. Time, 1h. 45m. Umpires, Stewart, Magerkurth and Stark. Attendance, 474.

John Gee, Jr., lengthy moundsman, joined the Syracuse club in 1037 on graduation from the University of Michigan.

Writers' Meeting

CHICAGO, Sept 30 (AP) — Henry P. Edwards, Secretary-Treasurer of the Baseball Writers Association of America, said yesterday that the Association's annual meeting will be held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati at 9 p. m. (EST) of the day on which the third game of the World Series is played between Cincinnati and the New York Yankees. If there are no postponements the third game will be played Oct. 7.

MacLeod in Line-Up

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30 (AP)—Bob MacLeod, all-America halfback from Dartmouth, has been given a spot in the starting line-up of the Chicago Bears, meeting the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Professional Football League here Monday night. He ran wild in the two college All-Star games with the New York Giants before the regular campaign opened.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

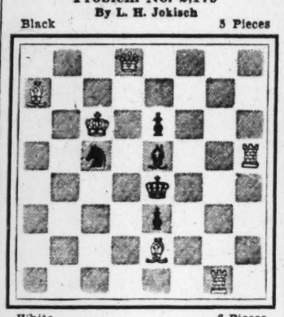
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 30, 1939

Problem No. 2,179

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 5 Pieces



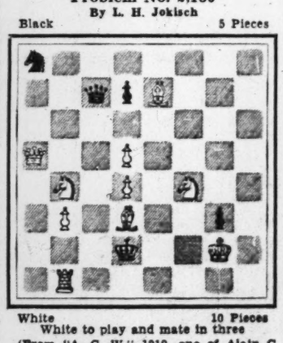
White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Composed in 1893).

Problem No. 2,180

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 5 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(From "A. C. W." 1919, one of Alain C. White's Christmas Series.)

Solutions to Problems

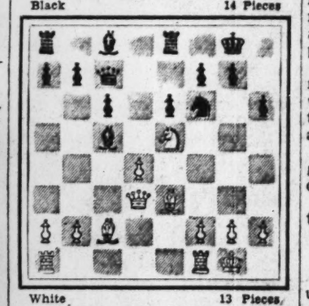
No. 2177. Q-QB3

No. 2178. 1. Kt-Kt5 threatens
2. Kt-B6ch
1. ——— KxP
2. Kt-B6ch K-B3
3. B-Q7 model mate
2. ——— K-B5
3. B-K2 model mate
2. ——— K-K4
3. B-Q4 model mate

End-Game No. 478. White wins: 1 R-K8ch, B-B; 2 RxBch, KxR; 3 Kt-B5ch, K-Kt; 4 Q-B8ch, KxQ; 5 R-Q6 mate.

End-Game No. 479

Black 14 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win.

(Pillsbury-Winawer, Budapest, 1896)

Notes

The news that the German team barely edged out the Polish team in the international team tournament concluded about 10 days ago in Buenos Aires may have escaped many readers in view of more serious news in a different direction.

Number one player for Germany was Erich Eliskases, not so long ago the leading Austian master. His recent victory in the German championship held at Bad Harzburg, where his nearest rival, Lokvenc, was two points behind, is another indication of his increasing stature in the chess world.

The exciting game below actually decided which of two Paris clubs would have possession of the Liberty Cup for the coming year. B. Honlinger, representing the "Echiquier de Paris," invites early complications. From these the veteran O. S. Bernstein, of the Potemkine Club," emerged, either by design or accident, the exchange behind. But his position was fairly solid, whereas his opponent's was open and critical. Furthermore, he had a plan of attack.

French Defense

Honlinger White	Bernstein Black	Honlinger White	Bernstein Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 QxBch	K-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 Kt-Q7ch	K-Kt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 KtxR	QxKt
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	18 QxQP	P-KR4(a)
5 P-K3	P-KR3	19 R-B	R-R3
6 B-B4	P-B4	20 Q-Q7(b)	Q-K4
7 PxQP	KtxP	21 R-B8ch	K-R2
8 BxKt	RxB	22 Q-Q3ch	R-Kt3
9 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	23 P-KKt3	P-R5
10 Q-R4	PxP	24 R-B	QxQKtP
11 KtxKt	PxKt	25 Q-B2	Q-Q5
12 Kt-B3	PxP	26 R-Q	Q-KKt5
13 Kt-K5	PxPch	27 R-Q3(c)	Q-K5
14 K-B	BxBch	Resigns	

(a) Now Black threatens to bring his R into the attack.

(b) Tartakower considers that 20 R-B2 is necessary.

(c) A blunder. 27 Q-Q3 offered better defensive chances.

Here is another attacking game, from one of the world's champion's simultaneous exhibitions in South America, this one at Bogota. Alekhine's third move is designed to avoid simplifications and familiar lines.

French Defense

Alekhine White	Sanchez Black	Alekhine White	Sanchez Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	14 P-B4	Q-Q2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 KtxP	K-B
3 Kt-Q2	P-QB4	16 R-Q	B-B4
4 KKt-B3	Kt-QB3	17 B-K3	BxKt
5 B-Kt5	B-Q2	18 RxB	Q-K2
6 KPxP	KtxP(a)	19 P-B5	Kt-B3
7 PxKt	PxKt	20 P-B6	P-QKt3
8 PxP	BxB	21 B-Kt5	R-K
9 Q-R5	Q-K2	22 R-QB	P-QR4
10 QxBch	K-Q	23 BxKt	PxB
11 Castles	PxP	24 R-Q7	Q-Kt5
12 Kt-B3	Q-Q2	25 Q-Q3	Resigns
13 Q-Kt3	Q-Q4		

(a) After 6 . . . KPxP, Black is faced with an isolated pawn, surely preferable to the pyrotechnics that now follow.

Cronin Signed For Five More

Owner Tom Yawkey dispelled any and all doubt about his Red Sox manager for the next five years when he signed Joe Cronin yesterday. The popular playing manager completes a five-year term this season and now continues for five more. No figures were given out.

Also signed by the Red Sox for next year were Jimmy Foxx, Ted Williams, Bobby Doerr and Jim Tabor.

Bruins to Take Along Only Six Amateur Players

Art Ross announced today that the Boston Bruins would take no more than six amateur players to the Hershey training camp, Oct. 16, this year, and that all six would be selected on the basis of outstanding amateur records.

The first player selected is Hugh R. Little, 19-year-old center, from Halifax, who made an impression on Ross at the Hershey camp a year ago. Little is 5.10 and weighs 170 pounds. He is a left-hand shot, and a natural center.

Reds Have Valuable Asset In Harmony of Ball Club

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30 (AP)—Perhaps the most important weapon the Cincinnati Reds will carry into the World Series against the powerful Yankees next week is an exceptionally strong team harmony.

This isn't the old salad dressing. This club really is a harmonious unit. The players are fond of each other and of their quiet but strict manager, Bill McKechnie. I don't recall having seen a ball team that appeared to be so totally devoid of personal animosities and jealousies.

The other night, after Paul Derringer had pitched the clinching victory over St. Louis, Bucky Walters grabbed him around the neck and said, sincerely:

"Boy, all I hope is that I'm as good a pitcher as you are some day."

"Nuts," Derringer replied. "Stop that stuff. You're a greater pitcher right now than I ever was."

Argued 10 Minutes

They argued about it for 10 minutes—Walters, who had pitched 27 victories, and Derringer, who had just notched his 25th. They didn't reach a decision, except to agree that Junior Thompson was going to be a better pitcher than either of them.

It's this team harmony and feeling of personal loyalty that is likely to make the Reds a tougher outfit to beat than the rating against them would indicate. It doesn't show in the records, but it's there.

In a fairly close acquaintance with the National League champs, I've never heard one of them say anything really detrimental of another. They get along, and that is more unusual than the average student of baseball might think. Though this also is not on the records, McKechnie traded away one player because the fellow had a sour disposition.

Hitting Straight Away

Ival Goodman, the club's crack rightfielder, who blasted 30 home runs last year and who led the National League in triples both in 1935 and 1936, confesses that he quit trying to hit for distance this season because he thought he could help the club more by punching the ball straight-away.

"I had a nice home-run record last year," he explains, "but we finished fourth. All right, we won the pennant this time, and maybe I helped a little in spots."

Harry Craft, the team's fine second-year center fielder, gives Goodman most of the credit for the reputation he's gained as one of the best fly hawks in the business. Their team work can be pretty to watch.

Good Team Work

For instance: In the deciding game Thursday, when Joe Medwick hit that terrific double against the top of the centerfield wall, some 390 feet from the plate. It was the seventh inning, and the Reds were leading by only one run. But Craft didn't play it safe. He went right against the fence and tried to spear that agate.

It clanged against the boards and came rocketing back as Medwick turned second. How Goodman got there I don't know, but he took that ball on first bounce and pegged Ducky out at third. That play probably saved the game and won the flag, as the next three Cards hit safely. Asked why he took such a hair-raising chance, Craft said: "Why, I knew Goody would be there to get it if I didn't."

Some of Wally Berger's teammates were burned up today because a sports writer had written disparagingly of the 34-year-old left-fielder. They're that way about their own.

Former McGill Star Will Join Olympics

Roland Lamb, former McGill University hockey star, will try out for the Boston Olympics, local representative in the Provincial Hockey League, when the team begins practice next month. Lamb for three years played on the same team with two other McGill greats, Crutchfield and Pidcock.

Now attending Harvard Dental School, Rollie's presence on the team should help the Olympics to a marked improvement over last season's results, when they finished a sad last in league competition. Lamb plays right wing and center.

Durocher Fined

By the Associated Press

Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, has been fined by President Ford Frick of the National League for "prolonging the game and using profanity" in his dispute with Umpire George Magerkurth in the second game of Thursday's double-header. Durocher's fines for the season now total $200.

Tulsa and Houston played three 1-to-0 ball games in two consecutive nights of competition.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	96	56	.632
St. Louis	91	59	.607
Chicago	82	69	.543
Brooklyn	81	69	.540
New York	76	75	.519
Pittsburgh	67	84	.444
Boston	62	87	.416
Philadelphia	45	102	.306

Results Sept. 29

Boston 2 Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 7, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	105	44	.705
Boston	88	61	.591
Cleveland	86	66	.566
Chicago	84	67	.556
Detroit	80	72	.526
Washington	64	87	.424
Philadelphia	55	96	.364
St. Louis	41	110	.272

Results Sept. 29

Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 0 (5 innings).

WHERE TO DINE

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AL

Working Out Peace Objective Viewed as United States' Job

As the United States faces the European War, its job is to work out an objective for peace, such as a Federation of European Nations, Harvard Freshmen and upper classmen were advised by Rupert Emerson, Assistant Professor in the Department of Government.

The speaker decried the peace settlements likely to be made by contemporary European statesmen. "I see no reason," Professor Emerson said, "to think that the statesmen now running the war will provide any constructive peace objective."

The United States, he declared, cannot justify its possible entrance into that war on any such basis of ultimate peace terms as now seem to be completely lacking in terms that make sense. Only with a peace objective of setting up a permanent Federation of Nations that would make war improbable in the future can the United Staets justify any participation in Europe, he said.

Logging Firm Makes Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, N. H., Sept. 30—Several important changes have been made in the management of the Brown Company which has been operated for several years by trustees pending reorganization under section 77-B of the Federal bankruptcy law.

A few days ago Henry P. Carruth, general manager of the company, announced that five officials of the company were to end their connections and that the posts would be filled by promotions and not by employment of new men.

In line with this policy, John D. McCrystle has been named production manager in charge of the Berlin plant. Herbert Spear has been named superintendent of pulp production at the Cascade and Burgess Mills. Edgar E. Morris has been named superintendent of paper production at the Cascade Mill. George Abbott has been named personnel director and also placed in charge of the power and steam operations at Berlin and LaTuque, Que. Alfred Watt has been named assistant personnel director. Charles H. Johnson has been elevated to chief engineer of the Berlin and Canadian plants. W. B. Beckler has been elevated from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the LaTuque plant.

The Brown Company has been enjoying a decided upswing in the demand for its products since the outset of the European conflict and this is expected to continue as imports from foreign countries of products competing with the Brown Company are further shut off.

Foliage Festival Under Way

(Continued from Page 9)

months. And for these reasons hotels and lodging houses in the principal foliage centers have planned to remain open until the end of October.

While the majority of visitors very likely will come in their own automobiles the transportation companies serving this region will keep their rates as low as possible. As a matter of fact a person living in California still may make a trans-continental round-trip for as little as $90 up until Oct. 28. Such rates, the railroads feel, will induce westerners to come to New England for the autumn months.

The brilliantly colored foliage is the outstanding attraction, but autumn in New England offers many out-of-door activities. The cool, clear days afford visitors the opportunity to hike and ride in comfort. Much activity goes on this time of the year at the seashore, but the general trend is toward the mountain regions where scores of trails wind through copious growths of evergreens, birch, oaks, and maples.

White Mountains

The White Mountains have been particularly progressive in making mountain peaks accessible to visitors. Besides these well built trails there are several mechanized methods of reaching lofty summits. The dyed-in-the-wool hiker never would, of course, be caught riding up or down a mountain. But there are those who prefer the easier method and for that reason the new Aerial Tramway in Franconia Notch will continue to operate all through the autumn and winter months. While some ride both ways to the top of Cannon mountain there are others who walk one way and ride the other, a very happy solution to mountain climbing.

No longer need the hiker be concerned where he may rest his head when tramping a mountain trail. Comfortable shelters have been erected at convenient places along the route by the various mountain climbing organizations. By possessing a membership in one of these clubs the hiker is entitled to a night's lodging for payment of a very small fee. Non-members, however, always are welcome but are asked to contribute larger fees.

Golf and tennis come in for their share of popularity during the autumn months and closely contested tournaments are staged all over New England.

Another New England autumn attraction is its collegiate football season. And from now until late November a colorful parade of fans will be thronging the numerous stadiums scattered throughout the region. Their cheers (and groans) will be heard for miles around as they express approval (or disappointment) on the showing of their favorite eleven.

But it matters little whether New Englanders or their guests participate in golf, tennis, hiking or riding, or attend football games, they will be enjoying one of New England's most popular and colorful seasons of the year—the glorious autumn time.

Youth Program Cuts Cambridge Juvenile Crime

Juvenile crime has decreased in Cambridge since an organized program of recreational activity for youth was inaugurated, Mayor John W. Lyons said yesterday.

"Although juvenile delinquency is probably the most serious problem challenging any community today the first report of the Juvenile Aid Bureau established during the present administration reveals 144 less cases than during the past 12 months," the Mayor said.

In addition to recreation centers in various parts of the city and two others being built at Cambridgeport and the Fresh Pond section, many parts of the city have been provided recently with facilities for athletic games, including tennis courts, ball fields, and wading pools.

Praying for Peace On Oct. 1 Asked By Salvation Army Head

Sunday, Oct. 1, will be a day of prayer for hundreds of New England Salvation Army members when they join with fellow members all over the world in intercessions for peace, the New England headquarters announced.

An order received recently from Gen. Evangeline Booth stated, "We want your prayers for peace. We want the prayers of all our friends on Oct. 1 and every day afterwards until joy returns to the world. The Salvation Army will, as always, do its full duty and can be relied on to serve everywhere in an effort to relieve suffering and bring cheer to those whose burdens are especially heavy at this time."

Working Back to 14th Century

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Alfred Lowe at Task of Restoration

Member of Museum staff reveals "Madonna and Child" of Ambrogio Lorenzetti, artist of early Sienese School, in its original appearance.

Italian Picture Cleared of Touching-Up

(Continued from Page 9)

late afternoon in Baker Street, the rich pigment of the robe of the Madonna, as the brush of Lorenzetti had applied it 600 years ago.

Thus might a Conan Doyle discover a fertile source for continued achievement by the renowned Sherlock; for mystery might percolate even to Baker Street, from those pregnant vaults beneath the ground floor of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

In this case it had percolated and cleared, through the channels of official restoration, culminating in an announcement from the Director that the "Madonna and Child," identified as the work of Ambrogio Lorenzetti, one of the masters of a school of trecento Italian painting, "perhaps the most important Trecento picture that has come to any museum here or abroad in a number of years," had been purchased by the Museum.

"And," added Dr. George H. Edgell, with unwonted warmth, before critics and journalists at the inner administration chamber the other day, "it is really pretty sensational."

William George Constable, Curator of Paintings, agreed. Both of them are experts on Italian painting, and the Sienese School has been the dominating study of Dr. Edgell's career. The panel from the collection of the late Dan Fellows Platt has been much published from time to time, and Dr. Edgell has constantly used lantern slides of it in his Harvard lectures, never dreaming that it would ever be available to any public museum, or that he would be in a position to direct its acquisition.

Elaborations Removed

Only through restoration work in Boston, however, has the painting been returned to its original beauty. That has been the task of the Museum's "detectives." They are a remarkable combination of artist, craftsman, technician, and unraveler of the tangled skein of history which ties the various items of the printed catalogue to their remote or nearer past. Alfred Lowe, whose name is seldom noticeable in Museum events, who toils quietly, in his laboratory in the cellar of the great Huntington Avenue galleries, is the "Sherlock Holmes" of the painting department. When an X-ray and a violet ray examination have given him the necessary information concerning differences in form and color underlying centuries of overpainting, then he goes to work to remove, skillfully and carefully, those details of elaborate costume which, in a primitive perhaps, had been added 200 years later to please a frivolous court circle; or a Cromwellian hat painted over a suddenly unpopular Cavalier bonnet; or "antiquing" of muddy green and brown, covering up the pristine brilliance of a Van Dyck.

Colors Hold

In the restoration process, the Infant Jesus has been freed from the sartorial anachronism of trousers, added at no one knows what period of the panel's itinerary. Before coming into the possession of Mr. Platt, whose widow sold it to the Boston Museum, it had been owned by the Fratelli Griccioli of the Monastero di San Eugenio. Perhaps earlier monastic possessors were responsible for some of the repainting; for, as Mr. Constable explains it, when pictures in a mediaeval monastery got a bit dusty, they were often livened up with touches by the housepainter of the monastery.

Ambrogio Lorenzetti was the younger and more distinguished of two brothers Lorenzetti. Only five of his authentic works were known to be in existence until recently. He decorated the Sala della Pace in Siena's public square, with four great allegorical pictures representing "Good Government," "Effects of Good Government," "Tyranny" and "Effects of Tyranny."

N. E. Tourist Boom Forecast

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 30 (AP)—If the European war continues, New England faces opportunities for an excellent recreational season in 1940, Stuart D. Paine, Secretary of the New England Council's recreational committee, asserted here.

Because of war, he said in a prepared address before the fall meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, "European travel by Americans will virtually cease."

"Americans spend annually $214,000,000 in overseas travel. While New England has not the slightest wish to benefit from others' misfortunes, still we must make sure of this new business."

He praised the women's clubs for their co-operative program with the New England Council looking toward preservation of New England's "charm," and urged continuation of the work.

"Because New England's charm is one of our most important recreational assets," Mr. Paine said, "we must make every effort to retain and improve it. Our recreational visitors receive their first and most lasting impressions of New England from the appearance of our highways, towns, and villages. It is, then, of vital interest that all New England be kept clean, attractive, and inviting."

Citizenry Alert on Spy Issue

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney at Boston, lauded the "sensibility and clarity" of letters he has received from citizens reporting actions which they believed were by foreign spies or saboteurs.

He said that he had received 24 such letters since Attorney General Frank Murphy asked for public co-operation to suppress any spy activities that might result from the European war. Mr. Murphy and President Roosevelt made such appeals on Sept. 7.

Mr. Brandon also said he had received four or five telephone calls a day "from very good sources." Many of the tips, he said, probably were without foundation, but he turned all of them over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Agents of foreign Governments also were reminded by the United States Attorney that under the law they must register or face arrest.

Demand for Marriage Licenses Is Increasing

Better business at the Boston marriage license bureau is an indication of improving economic conditions generally, City Registrar James A. Burke said today.

A rush during the last four weeks has brought the total of filed marriage intentions to 804, as compared with 678 for the same period last year. This is typical for all of 1939, as 6,516 intentions have been filed this year compared with 5,538 for the same period last year.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Notre-Dame Pur-	Notre Dame - Purdue	Indiana-Nebraska foot-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	due football game	football game	ball game	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Mayfair Orchestra.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch..	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Mayfair Orchestra.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch..	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; music	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Air Corps talks	News; sports	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	Talk: music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	"Tune Tabloids"
7:00	People's Platform;	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Sport reports	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	informal discuss'n	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Of American	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"People's Quiz"	Swing Session	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	School of the Air.	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"People's Quiz"	George A. Murray	Kerry Dances
8:00	Neutrality Round	W. Gibson Carey, Jr.	'Dick Tracy"; children's	"Tropical Serenade";	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	Table	Enric Madriguera's Or.	drama	tenor; orchestra	"Sing Song Time"
8:30	"Let's Join the	"Brent House"; dra-	Concert Orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Band"; news	matic series	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"From Hollywood To-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quintet:	Henry Burr. Hoosier	day"; variety program	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days":	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Dance Orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade	War news; Russ Mor-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Symphonic Strings"	News Service
10:15	Hollywood comment	gan's Orchestra	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Arch Oboler's Plays:	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra.
10:45	Senator Bridges	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Holiday, 1939"	"Music by Moonlight"	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Weather; music	News; sports; weather.	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Or.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	European news: Horace	Pan American Neutrality	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Heidt's Orchestra	Conf. from Panama	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures";	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures; weather.	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	European news	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Organ recital	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Diversion Without Ex-	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air.	ertion"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	Aubade for Strings.	Frank Miller, cellist.	"The Force and the Ob-	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	Aubade for Strings.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	ject"; sketch	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	War news; "News	News; weather; Journal	"Romance Melodies";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	and Rhythm"	"Neighbor Nell"	vocalists; orchestra	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes' Capi-	"Southernaires": male	Guitarist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	tol Family	quartet	Children's drama	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Hawaiian music	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	conductor; Jan Peerce,	"On the Job"; vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	tenor	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	and Organ	"Waterloo Junction";	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	"True to Life"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	News; Walberg	"Festival of Music"; vo-	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Brown's Strings	calist; orchestra	"Concert Miniatures"	The Manhatters; music.	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	Continental Varieties	"Music for Moderns"	"Mystery History"; quiz	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion"; drama	Continental Varieties	"Music for Moderns"	program	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Going South" with	"Treasure Trails of	University of Chicago	"Let's Go to the Bible";	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Clyde Barrie	Song"	Round Table	talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Orch.	"Melodies for Milady"	Roy Shield Revue	Religious Program	"Let's Dance"
3:15	W. Churchill	Winston Churchill	Roy Shield Revue	Religious Program	Irish Minstrels
3:30	Columbia Orch.	News; "Your Station"	News from Europe	Homecoming of Senator	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Columbia Orch.	Piano Club of the Air	"Chats About Dogs"	Burton K. Wheeler	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	"So — You Think	"Sunday Vespers"	"Hall of Fun"; variety	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15	You Know Music"	"Sunday Vespers"	program	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30	'Syncopation Piece';	"Tapestry Musicale"; or-	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45	recording	chestra	tization	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00	Country Journal:	"Three Cheers"; vocal	Vocalists; orchestra	Continuation of Senator	Young People's Church
5:15	Farm Reports	News Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Burton K. Wheeler's	Young People's Church
5:30	Senator Burton K.	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Homecoming; Senators	Young People's Church
5:45	Wheeler, Montana	ditions of the Air	Bee	Walsh; Lodge; Wheeler	Young People's Church
6:00	Columbia's Gay	Religious program	Clotilda Zanpala, so-	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	News Service
6:15	Nineties Review	Religious program	prano; organ	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Sundown Serenade"
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Dramatization
6:45	wood"; variety	edy; vocalist; orchestra	Baseball comment	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00	News from Berlin,	"Popular Classics"	"The Aldrich Family";	News Service	Balalaika Orchestra
7:15	Paris, London	European Situation	comedy; music	Pacific Southwest Ten-	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Jack Miller's Orchestra	nis Tournament; Men's	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	ter; variety	dramatic sketch	Jack Miller's Orchestra	Doubles Finals	"Odd Bits of News"
8:00	Orson Welles in	NBC Orchestra; Alfred	Don Ameche; Nelson	"American Forum of the	Billy Paine, tenor
8:15	Alexandre Dumas'	Wallenstein, conductor	Eddy; Edgar Bergen;	Air: Sen. Pittman; Con-	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30	"Count of Monte	NBC Orchestra; Alfred	Constance Bennett; Ed-	nolly; Nye; Clark, Van	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45	Cristo"	Wallenstein, conductor	ward E. Horton; orch.	Nuys on "Neutrality"	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Or.; Gladys Swar-	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45	thout, soprano	Concert Orchestra	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	"Varieties"; music.	War news; "Voice of	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:15	"Varieties"; music.	Hawaii"	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Concert Orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Organ recital	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Concert Orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classi-
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Concert Orchestra	cal Album"
11:15	Tommy Tucker's Or.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	George Hall's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
11:30	Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orches-	George Hall's Orchestra	cal Album"
11:45	Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	tra; War news	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	News; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	News; "Hits and Bits"	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian String Music	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Virginia Hays, songs	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	cal Album"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	cal Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sports reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Word Dramas"	Organ recital
2:45	Enoch Light's Orch.	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Hymns of All Churches.	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Castilians"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30	War news; "Sunny	Studio Interview	'Pepper Young's Family'	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports
3:45	Melodies"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Government Reports	Sport reports
4:15	String Ensemble	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	The Hitmakers; music	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne West, songs	Sport reports
4:45	Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	The Manhatters; orch.	Sport reports
5:00	"Melody Weavers".	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Melody Weavers"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Rhythmic Romance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Hum and Abner"	"Science on the March"	"I Love a Mystery"	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	'Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Twentieth Century Ser-	"Sing Song Time"
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"	Lou; songs; orchestra	enade"	Jean Harper, Ramona
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks; so-	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Political talk	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Edward Arnold; Fay	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Wray; W. Connolly	Al Roth's Orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	in "You Can't	Paul Martin's Music	Alec Templeton Time;	'Author, Author!"; lit-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Take It With You"	Paul Martin's Music	piano; chorus; orch.	erary game	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network sports	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network sports	nentals Quartet; orch.	World Series program	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Network sports	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Network sports	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Henry Weber's Orches-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Paul V. McNutt	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	War news; Al Donahue's	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45	Hal Kemp's Orch.	Music You Want; news	Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	News Service

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Oct. 1

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc) and WRUW (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc) and WRUW (11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 2

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Christian Science Program

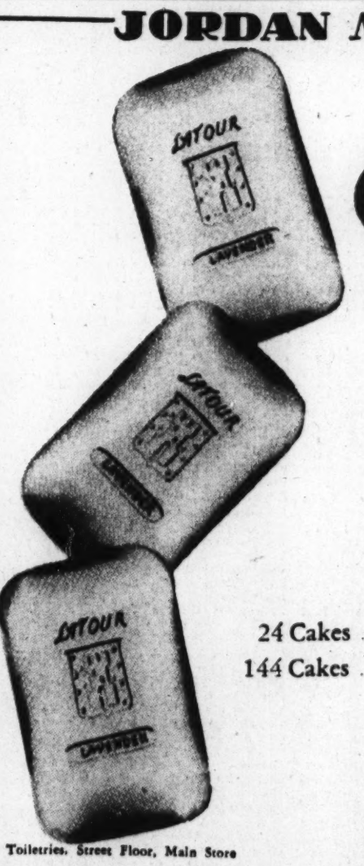
For Monday, Oct. 2

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

I clean up and cook dinner
FOR A YOUNG BUSINESS COUPLE, SO ONE UNIFORM MUST DO

Filene exclusive fly front poplin uniform for the "all around" maid, $2.50
Long, puff shoulder sleeve, becoming swing skirt. Pretty, detachable white collar and cuffs. Sizes 12 to 18 and 38 to 42 in black, wine, green, blue, $2.50.
Separate permanent finish organdy apron, 79c. Matching Vassar set with collar and cuffs, not shown, $1.19.
Other uniforms, $1.29 to $10.95
Mail or phone orders filled
Filene's
UNIFORM SHOP—SIXTH FLOOR

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY



Sale!
180,000 Cakes
LATOUR
COLD CREAM
TOILET SOAP
BOX OF 12 CAKES 84c

24 Cakes $1.65
144 Cakes $9.75

At a Fraction of Their Regular Price!
And we've packed them in a plain box to add to your TREMENDOUS SAVINGS!
Our most popular soap . . . favorite of thousands of New England men and women. Purchased months ago before the recent rise in price . . . and we've packed it in an economy box, with no fixings to make your SAVINGS greater!
Toiletries, Street Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company, Boston
Please send me ..... boxes of LATOUR COLD CREAM Toilet Soap.
..... Box of 12 cakes at 84c a box or 2 boxes for $1.65. Color .....
..... Cases of 144 cakes at $9.75 a case. Color .....
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... STATE .....
( ) Charge ( ) Cash ( ) C. O. D.

Choice of: standard assortment of 2 cakes of each fragrance to a box, or one fragrance to a box as listed below.

FRAGRANCE	COLOR
Lilac	White
Eau de Cologne	Yellow
Violet	Blue
Rose	Rose
Pine	Green
Lavender	Orchid

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,129,810
1939 volume to date 200,450,346
1938 volume to date 198,573,833

Numerous Stocks Show Good Gains In Short Session

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—"War infant" shares snapped back today to regain some of yesterday's losses and leaders were marked up 1 to around 5 points or more.

Buying was moderately active at the start but trading eased thereafter. Toward the final hour prices were around their best.

Steels, motors and rails were actively bid for and aircraft were favored. Rail equipment shares gained on limited volume.

Apparently, analysts said, traders were convinced the peace move of Germany and Russia would be flatly rejected by France and Great Britain, with chances enhanced for a long and destructive war.

As one commentator put it, "Favorable items of business news continue to dominate the industrial picture, but industrial operations now seem secondary for the time being to with the major issue being peace or war."

Higher were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Santa Fe, New York Central, Pullman, Westinghouse Air Brake, U. S. Rubber, American Smelting, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Union Carbide, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Anaconda and Caterpillar.

Bonds Irregular

Lower priced rail loans broke into a forward trot again today in the bond market after several days of fair-sized reverses.

U. S. Governments also did a turnabout. Losses in the Treasuries ranged to well over one-half point near the end of the short session but turnover was nothing to talk about.

Many industrials and utilities proved a bit top-heavy. About the best that could be said for both groups was they were mixed.

Traders shied away from the foreign section until some of the haze that surrounds current diplomatic maneuvers in Europe clears away. The trend was narrowly downward.

Mounting orders for carrier equipment helped focus market attention on the rails but back of this, bond dealers said, were hopes the freight lines would get a big slice of expanding industrial traffic.

Rising as much as a point or more were Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, North Western 4¾s of '49, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Alleghany stamped 5s of '50.

Charter Is Refused Continental Shares

CLEVELAND (AP)—A state court overruled a motion to revive the charter of Cyrus S. Eaton's defunct investment trust, Continental Shares, Inc., and ordered the release of assets impounded since May, 1933, to a Baltimore liquidating concern.

By the order, approximately $3,500,000 will be transferred to the concern and another $3,000,000 will be distributed to stockholders of the old corporation.

Judge Lee Skeel said that under the liquidation plan 381,000 preferred stockholders would receive one share of stock in the liquidating company to each share held in the old firm. Holders of some 2,500,000 common shares would receive one share of new stock for 200 old shares.

The move to revive the charter and turn the assets back to the original corporation was initiated by a Cleveland attorney.

Would Require Credit Data On Exports to Belligerents

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York introduced two resolutions to require the Treasury and the Export-Import Bank to furnish the House with information on extension of credits to aid in financing shipments of all kinds of supplies to belligerents.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 30

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.02⅛	$4.01¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.02⅛	4.01¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0228	.0228	†
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2262	.2261	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0506	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5335	.5324	$
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2275	.2274	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0200	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1800	.1800	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0375x	.0375x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2360	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0150	.0150	.2069
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2360	.2344	.8447
India—rupee	.3731	.3030	.6183
Java—florin	.5380	.5375	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2508	*
Shanghai—dol	.0750	.0750	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4725	.4725	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9087½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2100x	.2100x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 28 compared with Sept. 28, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $10,214,460.60 ($6,757,985.27); expenditures $30,906,008.48 ($20,745,460.15); net balance $2,108,532,314.21 ($3,031,503,175.59); working balance included $1,413,039,394.44 ($2,429,865,111.30); customs receipts for month $33,020,323.91 ($26,123,171.28); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,426,255,658.85 ($1,488,994,241.34); expenditures $2,380,985,229.26 ($2,168,720,155.29); excess of expenditures $954,729,570.41 ($679,737,913.86); gross debt $40,853,620,699.03 ($38,393,843,942.47); decrease under previous day $365,293.05; gold assets $16,929,748,645.06 ($13,714,218,875.87).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	2	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	Sep 29
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	47¾	47	47¾	Sep 29
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Sep 28
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 29
66	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	16	65¾	64⅛	65¾	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	13	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	42	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	8	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	39	19⅜	18½	19¼	+1⅜
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	16	15½	16	+1½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	6	21	20½	21	+1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	21	25¾	24⅛	25¾	+1¼
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	187	187	187	+3½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	2	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅝
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	13	12⅜	12⅜	Sep 29
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	17	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Sep 28
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	2	44⅞	44½	44⅜	+1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Sep 29
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	67	67	67	Sep 29
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	23	22½	22⅝	Sep 29
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	2	31½	31⅛	31½	Sep 29
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	14¼	14	14	Sep 29
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	4	54	54	54	+2½
116½	83½	Am Can (4)	9	114	113	114	+1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	157½	156⅞	156⅞	Sep 27
39¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	32	38⅝	38	38½	+1½
61½	30¼	Am Car pf	6	59½	58	59⅜	+2¼
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	17	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Sep 28
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	114½	114	114	Sep 29
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	9¾	9½	9¾	Sep 29
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 29
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	18	18	18	Sep 29
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 29
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	11	25½	24	25½	+2
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	19	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	2	40½	39⅛	40½	Sep 28
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	14	47⅞	47	47	Sep 29
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	20½	20½	20½	Sep 28
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	6	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	16	27⅜	27	27⅜	+3
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	11	76½	75	76½	+2½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	15	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	6	4⅜	4⅛	4½	Sep 29
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	4	26½	26	26½	+ ¾
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	9	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	2	47	46¾	46¾	Sep 29
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	21	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	16	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅞
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¾k)	4	79½	78½	79½	Sep 29
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 29
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	12	56⅜	55⅛	56⅜	+1½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	137¾	137¾	Sep 29
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	7	63	62½	63	Sep 29
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	26	39⅞	39	39⅞	+1⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 29
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 28
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	26½	26½	26½	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Sep 29
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	4	161¾	161	161¾	+ ⅞
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75	75	75	+ ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	75½	75½	75½	— ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	1	135¾	135¾	135¾	+1
88⅜	41⅛	Am Type Fdrs	52	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	18	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	87¼	85¼	85¼	Sep 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	25	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+1⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	18	58¼	55¾	58¼	+3¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	9	5⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ½
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43	43	43	Sep 28
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	33	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+1
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	45	45	45	Sep 26
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	3	16	16	16	
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	102	100	100	Sep 27
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	17	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 25
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅞
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	4	10½	10¼	10¼	
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	65	65	65	Sep 28
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	19	32¾	31¾	32¾	+1¼
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	64½	64½	64½	+2¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	16	26¾	25½	26¼	+1¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19	19	19	Sep 28
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	13	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	8½	8½	8½	Sep 29
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	44¼	44¼	44¼	Sep 28
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	64	64	64	Sep 29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 28
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Sep 28
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 29
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	31	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
B							
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	83	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+1¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	19	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	14	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ½
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	25	24¼	24¼	Sep 28
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	4	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+1
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 29
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
25½	15¾	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep 28
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	7	26⅛	25	26	Sep 29
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	Sep 25
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 29
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	13	29¾	28⅝	29¼	+ ½
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Sep 27
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	99	92½	90¾	91¾	+¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	18⅜	8¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	117	117	117	+1¼
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	3	24	23½	24	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	22	27¼	26½	27⅛	+ ⅝
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	25	25	25	
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep 29
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	30	28½	27¾	28¼	+1⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	10	4⅜	4	4	Sep 29
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	3	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	15	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	50	25¾	24¾	25¼	+1⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 19
55	41⅜	Bristol M (2.40)	2	46	45¾	46	Sep 28
4	2	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 29
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	12	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Sep 29
30⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19¾	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¾
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	12	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ½
8	4	Budd Mfg	10	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Sep 29
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	Sep 29
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	6	16	15¾	16	+1¼
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	8	25¾	24½	25¾	Sep 29
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	16	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	13	16½	15¾	16½	+1⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	22	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	39	39	39	Sep 29
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	5	30½	29¾	30½	+1½
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 29
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	5	85	83	85	Sep 29
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	9	62½	59½	62½	+2½
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	55	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	28	27½	28	+1
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	11	11	11	
5½	3½	Century R M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
52⅝	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	41	41	41	+ ⅝
13	5¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 26
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	36	44⅞	43¼	44½	+1¼
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
1⅜	⅝	Chi & N West	27	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi & N West pf	5	3¾	2½	2½	Sep 29
1⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 29
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(⅝g)	1	12	12	12	+ ¾
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅜	⅛	Chi M & P&P pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
30¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	10	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T ev pf (3)	5	37	37	37	Sep 28
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Sep 27
1⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
9¾	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8¾	8¾	Sep 21
15½	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	13¾	14	Sep 29
13⅜	8	Childs Co	3	6½	6	6½	Sep 29
92½	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	119	91⅜	90½	91⅜	+2¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 27
28⅝	15	Clark Eq (⅝g)	3	29	28	29	+1½
33	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	33½	33½	33½	+1½
60⅜	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	7	45⅜	44½	45⅜	+ ⅜
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (3g)	3	110½	110	110	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11⅜	Colgate-P (⅝)	3	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Sep 28
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	3	34	33½	34¼	+1⅜
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	23½	23⅜	23½	+1
24⅝	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
91	74½	Col G&EptA(6)	3	82¼	82	82	Sep 29
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%d)	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 28
94	73	Col Carb (4)	3	89	89	89	Sep 28
57	38¾	Comi Credit(4)	9	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
109⅜	99	Comi Cr pf (4½)	2	99	99	99	Sep 29
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	18	50⅛	50	50⅛	Sep 29
110½	103¾	Com Tev pf(4½)	2	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Sep 25
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	9	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	34	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	64⅜	63¾	64⅜	Sep 29
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	34	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (⅜g)	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
7	5	Congress Cigar	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	28	26¼	25¾	26⅛	+1
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 28
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	18	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	15	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Sep 29
2½	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 29
12½	7¾	Consol F pf(5¾k)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 29
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Sep 28
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	3

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Continues to Expand—Well Above Last Year

Business and Industry

Sees Engineering Approach as One Way to End War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Application of the dispassionate and objective method of the engineer and natural scientist to the solution of international problems offers a possible means of ending recurring wars, in the opinion of Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Fairless in an address before the annual convention of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers here, held that the lessons of 1914 to 1918 taught the futility of attempting to arrive at world-wide gain, contentment and economic progress through conflict.

"We know at once that a substantial derangement of the political, economic and social order anywhere on earth has an immediate effect upon our own affairs," he said. "Therefore we are rightly concerned with what is now transpiring, even though that concern relates first and foremost to the maintenance of a state of neutrality. We are solicitous about what may happen, and on guard to avoid involuntary entanglement in hostilities."

Mr. Fairless stressed that during recent decades men had learned better ways of dealing with each other, but did not always have the insight to adopt and follow them consistently.

"Only 20 years ago many believed that the world finally had been made safe for democracy—for civilized man, for all human beings—and that one of the greatest lessons of all time had been learned," he continued. "Through the ordeal of war, men, women and children had undergone a full measure of mental and physical suffering, sufficient, the survivors thought, to establish their right to an enduring peace.

"Prolonged political and economic upheavals, following in the wake of four years of destruction and reflecting its devastating effects seemed to lay additional convincing emphasis upon the errors of the courses heretofore pursued. It is little wonder, then, that, given some measure of recovery, men should plan for a better tomorrow and conceive and build great exhibits to symbolize their will to work constructively for the future."

Referring to the New York World's Fair, Mr. Fairless said that the American exhibits and those of the 60 foreign nations participating in the exposition, unanimously accent the arts and products of peace which are to shape the future.

"On that basis a beautiful picture has been created, a worthy thought advanced and a widely-held hope expressed," he added.

Declaring that mankind must have a will to mend injustice promptly and rationally, Mr. Fairless asked if it might not be possible to apply some of the more scientific or engineering approach to the solution of political and international problems, in the hope of securing more of its characteristic results."

Auto Production Continues Rising

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive reports estimated the week's production of the automobile factories at 62,755 cars and trucks, compared with 53,950 units last week and 25,405 assemblies in this week a year ago.

The survey said the outlook for sales and production "is very favorable, clouded only by disturbed labor conditions." An October output of 400,000 units was predicted. "barring extension or aggravation of the present automotive plant strikes."

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Shippers Seeking Adjustments To War Factors and Neutrality

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ship operators down here south of Wall Street feel they have a fine how-do-ye-do on their hands in the latest draft of the neutrality bill; and judging by the way it sounds, American exporters and importers will soon be heard from on the subject and then a lot of other people.

The shipping industry, perhaps as the price of the vertical rise in cargo rates since the war began, has had a dry cargo of worries to contend with in recent weeks, but this last is the worst.

The first of these worries was of course the preliminary complete disorganization of transatlantic shipping. All runs to Germany had to quit, the American Scantic lines stopped threading the Baltic, and the other north Atlantic lines, including the United States, American Export, Black Diamond, and the others, had to worry about submarines and when they shifted the worry to the insurance companies, war risk rates jumped around like a hooked tuna every day and for every area. The only compensation was that war risk rates were lower for American than for belligerent ships.

Labor Trouble Starts

Next trouble was to get Americans home, and the United States Lines took the brunt, chartering AGWI's Orizaba and some others, but the ships were no sooner ready to clear than labor trouble developed as the men wanted $250 extra plus $25,000 war risk insurance for venturing into troubled waters. As this was being straightened out new and necessary paper work descended both on ships and shippers in clearing for combat waters, and now operators and men are locked in conference over the labor agreements which ran out September 30 and are to be extended for a time pending negotiations.

Therefore this latest blow caught the industry rather frazzled.

Specifically, it would prohibit the export of any American goods whatsoever in American ships either to belligerents or to neutrals through combat zones.

That mouthful means that our merchant marine would be automatically barred from carrying goods to Britain, France, Scandinavia, Holland, possibly to any port in the Mediterranean, to British possessions in Africa, to India, to the Malay States, to Australia, and to Canada.

This doesn't mean simply war munitions. It means everything.

Since 40 per cent of our exports normally go to Britain and France, and more than 10 per cent more would be stopped off American ships going to the neutrals above named, it would be quite a blow.

One of the most transparent absurdities had to be taken out promptly. Pan American Airways would have been prevented from taking either its own supplies or even passengers' baggage from here to South America because some of its stop-overs are in the British West Indies.

Shipowners claim Pan American has a better Washington aura than they.

But the good old Eastern Steamship Company would still, as the bill now stands, be prohibited from taking any cargo, or even passengers' trunks, to St. John or Yarmouth.

Of course, this wouldn't cut off our exports to these countries. It merely would prevent their going in American ships.

The Isthmian Line could still bring jute, burlap, and hemp from India and tin and rubber from the Straits. The American Pioneer Line could still bring in wool from Australia.

But their ships would have to go out there in ballast. Financially, that means empty.

So they would have the choice of discontinuing service, or raising the rates on the return cargo to cover the lost revenues on the nonexistent out-going cargoes.

If they raised the rates, either they would lose the business to competitor lines—mostly British—or else shippers would have to add the higher freight rates to the delivered price in New York.

Even if they lost the business to British ships, the latter would raise the rates or else not take the business, for they have plenty to do as it is.

The British might draw ships from British-to-neutral runs, leaving them open to the Americans.

Serious Dislocation

Whatever happened, American shipping would undergo the worst dislocation since the World War. And for a good many lines the dislocation would mean extinction—or at least being thrust back to their previous condition of unprofitability.

Substantial dislocations in the American price system would also result in opposite directions. The prices of our import goods, like tin, rubber, wool, hides, and so on, would be increased not only by the amount of the added freight and war risk insurance charges, but also by the premiums which American importers or manufacturers would feel it necessary to pay in order to assure themselves of a reliable supply. On the other hand our leading exports, including farm commodities and machinery, would be hurt in price by the difficulty of getting belligerents' ships to take them to belligerents' countries.

American ship owners say, "The country has for years now been sold on the need of building up an adequate merchant marine for just such emergencies as this. In millions of words the argument has been made that we were hampered in the World War by the inadequacy of our merchant marine. Now comes the emergency and this rule would in effect take the new merchant marine out to sea and scuttle it."

Another teaser to the situation has been added by the recent Pan American Conference discussion of setting aside the Western hemisphere as a place where Europeans can fire no guns. It happens that some 80 German ships are now tied up in the Western hemisphere to escape the British navy. Put through this new plan, which would automatically shut the British navy out of this hemisphere (except perhaps for Canada), and these 80 German ships could go to work again, plying between here and South America.

"Conjecture is rife" here as to whether the above clause in the new bill was put in on purpose, or was a bad piece of bill-drafting, or was innocent, or what. It is an Administration bill. Mr. Roosevelt likes ships.

One guess here, startling but no more so than the bill, runs as follows: The Republicans thought they had the Administration over a barrel on the peace issue. So the Administration is supposed to have said in effect, "Well, if you are going to embargo munitions to prevent us going to war and our getting a third term, then let's do a big job of it, and pull a real Jeffersonian embargo on the order of 1803. How do you like that?"

Crude Oil Output Rises Past Week To 3,681,050 Barrels

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States increased during the week ended Sept. 23 to 3,681,050 barrels from 3,422,350 barrels the previous week and 3,251,150 barrels a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Reporting refineries increased operations to 85.2 uer cent of potential capacity from 83. 4 per cent the week before. Indicated runs of crude oil to stills for the industry as a whole were 3,570,000 barrels a day compared with 3,470,000 barrels the previous week and 3, 233,000 a year ago.

Texas crude oil production increased 232,750 barrels a day accounting for most of the week's rise. The only sizable decline was registered by California, down 19,200 barrels.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline at refineries, terminals, in transit and in pipe lines were reported by the institute at 71,020,000 barrels against 71,869,000 barrels the week before and 69,524,000 a year ago.

Imports of crude and refined oils during the week totaled 978,000 barrels compared with 1,278,000 barrels the previous week.

Sees U. S.-Mexican Oil Dispute Easing

MEXICO, D. F. (AP) — United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels said after a conference with President Lazaro Cardenas that "there is better hope" than ever for settlement of the oil companies' expropriation issue.

This has been a matter of contention between Mexico and the United States since Cardenas ordered the expropriation of properties of 17 United States and British oil companies, March 18, 1938.

Dodge Reduces Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Prices on the 1940 Dodge automobile showing decreases up to $15 were announced by the Chrysler Corporation as follows: Two-door sedan, $815; four-door sedan, $855; coupe, $755. Deluxe models were listed at $803 for coupe; four-passenger coupe, $855; two-door sedan, $860; four-door sedan, $905; seven-passenger sedan, $1,095; seven-passenger limousine, $1,170.

Sales at Retail 6 to 12 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail buying continued to expand this week, although the weather again played a decisive role in results, Dun & Bradstreet said in their weekly survey of trade.

Volume of retail sales increased between 6 and 12 per cent over the same week last year it was estimated.

"Repercussions of the industrial expansion were already apparent in the showing for some cities in New England, the East, and Middle West, although the regional pattern still revealed relatively little

"The South lost some ground, as consumer income began to feel the effects of the suspension of tobacco markets, and the Pacific Coast widened its gain slightly as low temperatures followed the heat wave of last week. Estimated percentage increases in sales for the major regional divisions, compared with last year, were: New England 3 to 8, East 6 to 12, Middle West 7 to 14, South 5 to 11, Southwest 4 to 7, Northwest 7 to 10, and Pacific Coast 4 to 9.

"Wholesale markets continued to handle a heavy volume of orders, but buying was orderly and bookings were more diversified than in several weeks. Delivery tardiness was already apparent on lines which had been subject to the heaviest rush of buying early in the month, and wholesalers were of the opinion that this factor was becoming even more important in merchants' calculations than the fear of price advances. Commitments usually made late in October were being placed immediately, as retailers became anxious to round out stocks for holiday selling as quickly as possible.

"As temperatures plunged downchange," the agency reported.

ward after a spell of unseasonal heat in some shopping centers, stores reported the heaviest movement of fall lines since the beginning of the season.

"Merchants in a few large cities reported the fear of higher prices seemed to be making more of an impression on customers, and that some stocking-up was already apparent in textile and leather products. There was no evidence in the reports, however, of a widespread movement of this type.

"Retailers themselves were making every effort to avoid disturbing established price levels, and in some instances organizations were being set up to keep in touch with markets and combat excessive rises."

Recommends Change In Utilities Power's Corporate Structure

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Holly was told by attorney Nathan S. Blumberg the Utilities Power & Light Corporation should be converted from a holding company to an investment company when it is reorganized under section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act.

Utilities Power & Light has neither the funds nor the proper management to hold public utility investments, Mr. Blumberg asserted in presenting the Atlas Corporation's objections to a report by Special Master Harry N. Gottlieb on a reorganization plan submitted by Atlas.

Mr. Gottlieb approved most of the essential provisions of the Atlas plan, but reported unfavorably on the conversion, which he said "was not fair and equitable at this time" and would "unnecessarily complicate the issues involved in reorganization."

The attorney for Atlas, which is the chief creditor of the Utilities Corporation, holding 81 per cent of its debentures, claimed Utilities Power and Light needed a change in its corporation object.

It would take at least $7,000,000 a year to take care of the fixed charges on outstanding securities, he estimated, proposing that some properties be sold and a "reasonable amount" of indebtedness paid off.

"Something must be done about the corporate structure," Mr. Blumberg insisted. "The securities holders are not getting anything."

He told Judge Holly Utilities Power and Light was now solvent because of the program initiated by Atlas.

Mining in Arizona Feels Impetus of War Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Mining in Arizona has already felt great stimulation as a result of wartime demand, or at least of wartime excitement.

It is estimated that 500 additional men have found work in the State's copper mines and smelters since the price of red metal rose to the 12-cent level, and a general advance in wages is expected. At Douglas the Phelps Dodge Corporation fired up another smelter furnace, increased its force from 850 to 950. This called for corresponding increases in the mines at Bisbee and Ajo, which supply the Douglas plant with ore.

Managers of the large copper mines at Miami, Ray, Superior and Jerome admit that they are expanding but are unwilling to say too much about it for fear of starting a rush of unemployed to the camps.

The Molybdenum Corporation of America gave orders for resumption at the Boriana tungsten mine and mill in Mohave County, idle for nearly two years. About 150 men will be employed. At the time it was closed the Boriana was the second largest tungsten producer in the United States.

Number of New Freight Cars in Use Far Above '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads in the first eight months of 1939 put in service 12,481 new freight cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. In the corresponding period last year Class I railroads put 7,502 in service.

New steam locomotives put in service in the first eight months of 1939 totaled 32 compared with 148 in the like 1938 period. New electric and Diesel locomotives installed in the eight months' period this year totaled 134 compared with 92 in the same period last year.

Class I railroads on Sept. 1 had 8,779 new freight cars on order, compared with 8,892 on the same day last year, and 8,473 on Aug. 1, 1939.

New steam locomotives on order on Sept. 1, 1939, totaled 63, compared with 14 on Sept. 1 last year, and 72 on Aug. 1, 1939. New electric Diesel locomotives on order on Sept. 1 this year numbered 31 compared with 26 one year ago and 46 on Aug. 1, 1939.

Freight cars and locomotives leased or otherwise acquired are not included in the above figures.

Economics Says Philippines Is Not Best Place to Grow Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippines—It is always being said that the Philippines could supply America her rubber. That they don't do so is often laid to some indolence of Philippine farmers, or sometimes to an ineptitude of the Philippine Government, or to a passive opposition to such enterprise.

No part of this is true. It is true that any quantity of rubber required, within conceivable limits, could be grown in the Islands. There is soil and climate for that. Nevertheless, the rubber cannot be grown here. Nature permits, economics does not.

More Advantages Elsewhere

If American corporations interested to have a rubber supply from their own plantations cared to make the undertaking, they might do so in the Philippines, but the chances are they would choose other fields, possibly British North Borneo, where they could have Chinese coolie labor. But why anyone would wish to plant rubber, now much overproduced wherever it has been made a primary crop, is only for the managers of deeds of high emprise to say.

Also, men who urge other men to risk capital in Philippine rubber, or who keep telling America she could grow her rubber in the Islands, take no account of the progress of synthetic rubbers.

Such men should stop, perhaps, and analyze their motives for their statements. They may, without at all realizing it, be believers in forced cropping such as shames the association of certain sovereignties with their eastern colonies. Other men, probably of more sanity, and surely of less cupidity, see Holland growing rubber in Java and Sumatra, and know Holland as a good buyer from the United States. They see England producing rubber in Ceylon and Federated Malay States, and know England as America's first overseas customer.

There is also the Philippines viewpoint, touching future industry.

Some little manufacturing formerly carried on in northern China has moved to Manila. More is likely to follow. This growing industry will rely in many cases on markets nearby the Philippines: in Java and Sumatra, Indiochina, and even back in China herself. Much Philippine industry already does so. The Philippines may well decide to leave these countries the rubber market, in order that they have at least some money with which to buy Philippine and American goods.

Two great Philippine crops are easily rubber's superior. Copra and manila hemp sell duty-free throughout the world without intervention either in production or with market prices.

Even through the depression, prices for copra and hemp have given growers net profits on all they produced. Hemp goes into rope and twine; no spectacular commodities, but widely used; and what is more important to growers, soon used up.

Copra yields oil for household commodities of daily consumption, soap and margarines. There are no better crops in the world, while rubber is certainly one of the poorest; rubber is readily overproduced, and is threatened by the industrial chemists of both hemispheres; neither copra nor hemp is as yet overproduced, and chemists do not threaten them at all.

Low prices may continue indefinitely, too, but will hardly keep any well-managed copra-hemp project from turning a net annual profit of 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Rubber can't do that, even with aid of the cartel that fixes the output with the view to stabilizing the price.

Not Much Rubber

Philippine rubber production, chiefly from three small plantations in the south, is only 800 tons of dry smoked sheet a year yet in comparison with other crops that are better, this is quite enough.

Java and Sumatra have together 3,000,000 acres of rubber. So has British Malaya, while Ceylon has 525,000 acres, India and Burma 15,000 acres, and other countries (notably French Indochina, now practically supplying France after only 10 years of effort), 660,000 acres. The general verdict of the Philippines is, let 'em have it.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The stock exchange reopened for business after a two-day closure to get itself adjusted to the new conditions of war-time operation. Outstanding commitments were cleared up in the first days, and from then on all bargains must be for cash, and must not be continued from day to day. Thus there can be no open position of the market at any time during the duration of the war.

The Committee drew up temporary regulations, and members are forbidden to deal in securities at less than minimum prices as published in the Official Lists of Aug. 31. Dealings will not be permitted in any new issue until it has been approved by the Treasury and allowed by the Committee. And brokers must be sure that no orders are executed which might be directly or indirectly on behalf of the enemy.

Like most organizations, the stock exchange has made preparations for the continuation of business in the event of such a damage to London that occupation of the present premises becomes physically impossible.

The committee has arranged accommodation which would "at least house all the official departments which members will recognize as necessary for the orderly conduct of business, and may eventually provide a meeting place to serve the purpose of a market."

Many Factors Involved

If such a move has to be made it may prove difficult to maintain a free market in the sense in which it has existed in the past. It might prove necessary to extend the system of minimum prices, or to establish prices by agreement between jobbers.

An illustration of the kind of difficulty which arises is provided by the removal by the Bank of England of its stock registers of British funds away from London into the country. This has made difficult the transfer of inscribed stocks, and the Bank of England is said to be considering setting up a receiving station in London for transfer, and may itself undertake to certify transfers. Even this arrangement would involve delay compared with past practices.

Probably the last figure, for the duration of the war, on gold stocks was published with the transfer of the gold reserve from the issue department of the Bank of England to the Exchange Equalization Account. The amount transferred was given in the Bank's bullion statement as £278,965,228, which represents the whole reserve valued at the week's officially fixed price of 168s. an ounce.

This transfer puts the Bank's gold reserve out of sight, and combines it with the Account's gold that it may be used as the authorities see fit for the purposes of war.

The fiduciary circulation has been increased from the previous legal maximum of £300,000,000 to £580,000,000, so that no increase has been made in the total reserve of the issue department.

The fiduciary issue is increased by the amount of decrease in gold reserve. The position is now that if more notes are required than is covered by the fiduciary issue, sanction of Parliament will have to be obtained for a further increase in the fiduciary issue itself.

If the gold had remained in the issue department as reserve, any depreciation in sterling would automatically have increased the sterling value of the gold reserve, and would have permitted the Bank if it so desired to increase the note issue against that reserve, without specific Parliamentary sanction.

New Systems Operating

Last week the clearing banks were very careful in making loans and in buying bills, largely because of lack of information of their exact position, due to the reorganization of the clearing system.

The new system is now getting into operation, and the banks have found that they need not have been so cautious.

Accordingly this week it has been easier to obtain credits, and bills have been bought at keener prices. Discount rates have fallen, and in some sections of the city it is considered that the present Bank rate of 4 per cent may with advantage be lowered in the near future.

One of the biggest problems to be faced under the conditions of war is insurance rates on various kinds of risk. A government war risks insurance office has been opened, to cover insurance against war risks of cargoes previously covered by the government-backed pool.

A list of rates has been published which is considered reasonable under present conditions. Outward rates vary from 30s. per £100 on the United States, Canada, West Indies, and Central American routes, to 60s. per cent on the Far East route via the Cape.

Homeward bound rates run from 40s. per cent on the American routes to 70s. per cent on the Far East route and on the South American routes.

Insurance Compulsory

The Board of Trade has assumed liability for insurance against war risks for goods on land and ships under construction. Insurance is compulsory on owners of goods for sale where the value exceeds £1,000. The rate of premium is ½ per cent per month for the period of three months from Sept. 3 and ½ per cent for one month from that date for ships under construction, with a minimum premium of 30s.

Similar problems arise for life insurance, and offices have now stopped writing new business at normal rates to cover war risk. A new clause is being inserted in most policies written at normal rates, and the amount payable in the event of death due directly or indirectly to war will be limited to the premiums paid or the surrender value of the policy, whichever is the higher.

A moratorium was declared in an Order-In-Council last June on premium payments by militiamen, territorials, and reservists. Additional temporary protection for policyholders who may have difficulty in paying their premiums is provided in the fairly general clause in policies which provides for payment of overdue premiums out of the surrender value of a policy. In this case the sum payable on claim is reduced accordingly, unless the arrears are paid up.

Hopkins' Adviser

© Harris & Ewing

Robert E. McConnell

Former head of several large business firms, has become Business Adviser to Harry L. Hopkins, United States Secretary of Commerce.

Commodity Prices Continue to Rise; Up 0.3 P. C. in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.3 per cent during the week ended September 23, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

While there was an increase in prices, says the report, the sharp upward movement in wholesale commodity prices which began late in August has slackened considerably.

The advance in prices in the week under review was due, says the report, to higher prices for hides, skins, textiles, pig iron, and scrap steel. The farm products and foods groups declined slightly from the mid-September level.

Prices of raw materials were generally steady and the index for the group remained at 73.0. The semimanufactured commodities group rose 1.6 per cent and finished products advanced 0.2 per cent.

Hide and leather product prices averaged 2.0 per cent higher when compared with the preceding week. Hides and skins rose over 8 per cent and shoes and leather were up about 1 per cent. The net gain for the group since the last week of August has been 10 per cent.

Farm product prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week and foods dropped 0.5 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Sept. 23	Sept. 16	Sept. 9	Sept. 2
All commodities	73.0	73.0	73.0	72.9
Farm products	69.5	69.7	68.1	62.7
Foods	75.1	75.5	74.5	68.5
Hides & Leath prods	101.9	99.9	96.1	92.7
Textile products	72.3	71.4	68.4	67.2
Fuel & lighting mtls	74.2	74.1	74.0	73.2
Metals & metal prods	95.3	94.9	94.6	93.5
Building materials	91.0	90.7	90.1	89.7
Chemicals and drugs	77.9	77.1	73.9	74.4
Housefurnishg goods	88.8	87.1	87.0	87.0
Miscellaneous	76.6	76.1	76.1	73.2
Raw materials	73.0	73.0	71.8	67.1
Semimfr articles	81.3	81.0	79.7	74.6
Finished products	82.5	82.3	81.9	79.7
All cmds other than farm products	81.7	81.4	80.7	78.1
All cmds other than farm foods & foods	83.0	82.4	81.7	80.4

Percentage Changes in Wholesale Price Indexes of Important Subgroups From Sept 16 to Sept. 23, 1939

Increases	
Hides and skins	8.2
Wools and worsted goods	3.3
Furnishings	3.3
Paper and pulp	2.5
Cotton goods	2.4
Decreases	
Rubber, crude	4.1
Meats	2.9
Silk and rayon	2.0
Cattle feed	1.3
Livestock and poultry	0.6

Engineering Awards 12 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Sept. 26 declined to $43,511,000, a drop of 31 per cent from the previous week and 12 per cent below a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private construction was 29 per cent less than the previous week but 64 per cent higher than the same week last year. Public awards were 33 per cent below the week before and 29 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Prev. week	Year ago
Total	$43,511,000	$63,348,000*	$49,229,000
Private	14,937,000	20,917,000*	9,121,000
State&mu	25,880,000	31,533,000	35,811,000
Federal	2,694,000	10,898,000	4,297,000

*Revised.

Oil Concern Lays Monopoly Evil To Bad Federal Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Eastern States Petroleum Company, Houston, Texas, told the Monopoly Committee Friday that "there is a definite monopolistic control of the oil industry, partly by design—mostly as a result of ill-considered emergency Federal legislation."

The assertion was made by Richard B. Kahle, President, and Louis J. Walsh, Vice-President of the company, in a statement submitted by Mr. Walsh.

Offer Alternatives

They proposed these alternatives:

"1. Elimination of so-called proration which is simply price-fixing and artificial limitation of supply, or

"2. Extension of Federal control and price-fixing to include control of refineries and marketing, or

"3. Elimination of price-fixing by dissociation of oil production, transportation, refining and marketing, and particularly the elimination of interstate transportation by oil producing and refining companies."

Mr. Walsh testified that his company was forced to turn to Mexico for a source of crude oil in August of 1938 because "artificially high" prices, he said, caused by proration made it impossible to refine domestic oil at a profit.

He said the head of the Shell Petroleum interests in this country warned the Eastern States company that "if we purchased any Mexican crude, whether it was derived from wells owned and operated by the Mexican Government prior to expropriation or not, we would be put out of business in two months time."

Had a Hobson's Choice

Of the properties expropriated by the Mexican Government, the witness said, about 80 per cent in value belonged to the Royal Dutch Shell interests, one of the major customers of the Eastern States refinery.

"We realized," the company's statement said, "that a great world combine, once launched upon a 'dog in the manger' policy with regard to Mexico, was not going to be overly magnanimous to any legitimate operator who might contribute to breaking the unofficial boycott they had laid down on Mexican crude oil.

"If we could have purchased American crude, in view of this situation, we would not have made this Mexican contract. We had, however, a Hobson's choice. We could not operate unless we bought Mexican crude; the Shell said they would not let us if we did."

The statement said the company was able to prove it was not buying expropriated oil, but nevertheless the company met with "interference" and "illegal restraint from the Shell company to the serious damage of our business."

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 18
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '43-41 Mch	104.14	104.14	104.14
2 3¼s '46-43	107.2	107.2	107.2
10 2¾s '47-45	104.14	104.14	104.14
15 3s 48-46	106.22	106.22	106.22
5 4¼s '52-47	115	115	115
15 2½s '56	102.18	102.15	102.18
28 3¼s '52-49	106.16	106.14	106.14
6 2½s '53-49	100.18	100.15	100.15
23 2½s '52-50	100.28	100.6	100.6
28 3s '55-51	104.17	103.20	103.31
22 2½s '60-55	101.22	101.16	101.16
28 2¾s '59-56	100.31	100.16	100.16
10 2¾s '62-58	100.12	100.12	100.12
64 2¾s '65-60	100.20	100.6	100.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s '47-42	104.4	103.31	103.31
5 3s '49-44	103.30	103.30	103.30

Home Owners' Loan

10 2¼s '44-42	102.31	102.31	102.31
50 3s '52-44	103.22	103.22	103.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Alleghany cv 5s'44	83½	83	83½
2 Alleghany cv 5s'49	78½	76½	76½
28 Alleghany 5s'50 st	59	49½	49½
2 Allied St'l & C 4½s'51	92	92	92
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110	109½	110
26 Am T&T 3¼s'66	100⅜	100	100⅜
23 Am T&T 3¼s'61	100⅛	100¼	100¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106	106	106
1 Am Dei 4s '57	95	95	95
3 AT&SF 4s '95	103	103	103
4 AT&SF ap 4s '95st	90	89¾	89¾
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	101	101	101
4 AC Line cll 4s '52	68⅜	68	68⅜
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35½	35⅜	35⅜
4 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	34	34	34
13 B&O rfg 5s '95	31⅛	31	31⅛
6 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜
5 B&O 4½s '96 F	31	31	31
2 B&O 5s '96F ct	30	30	30
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	31	31	31
11 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	30¾	30½	30½
105 B&O cv 4½s '60	22½	21⅛	22⅛
B&O cv 4½s '60 c t	21	20⅛	21
B&O 1st 4s '48	70½	69¾	70½
B&O P&E&WV 4s '41	60¼	60¼	60¼
COPL&E&WV 4s 41ct	60	60	60
&O SW 5s '50	50¾	50⅜	50¾
6 Bath Stl 2¾s '60	105	105	105
2 Bath Stl 3¼s '66	98¾	98⅝	98¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	42½	42¼	42⅛
4 Boston&Me 5s '56	42½	42½	42½
10 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102¾
20 Bklyn Tr 4½s '66	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
Bklyn UnElist 5s '80	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	90½	90⅛	90⅛
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	100	99⅞	100
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	43¾	43¾	43¾
7 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	42½	42½	42½
10 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97	97	97
26 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	92¾	92¼	92¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	92½	92½	92½
3 Can Nat Rl 4½s 57	91½	91⅛	91½
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	107	107	107
2 Can Pac 5s 44	100	100	100
8 Can Pac 4½s 60	68	67¾	68
12 Can Pac perp	57	57	57
7 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
21 Cen Pac 5s 60	57½	56¼	57½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71½	71⅛	71½
23 Cen RR NJ 6s 87	23	21⅝	23
1 C&O 4½s 92	117	117	117
Chi & E Ill 5s 51	20½	20⅜	20½
Chic Gt West 4s 59	23	22¾	23
CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
CMSP&P 1st 5s 2000	2¼	2	2¼
CM&SP 4½s '89C	30	30	30
CM&SP gen 4s '89	29	29	29
Chic&NW 6½s '36	18½	18¼	18½
Chic&NW rfr3s 2037	11	11	11
Chic&NW rfm 5s '54	17	17	17
Chic&NW cv 4¾s '49	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10½	10½	10½
Chi & NW 4s '87	17	17	17
CRI & P 4½s '88	16¾	16⅜	16¾
Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	102½	102½	102½
Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
CCC&StL 4½s '77	61	61	61
CinUnTerm 5s '73	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Col & Sou 4½s '80	43	43	43
Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Colmbia G 5s 1961	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞
Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	103	102¾	103
Comwlth Edis 2¾s '58	114¾	114¼	114¾
Con Edis 3½s '48	105	105	105
Con Edis 3¼s'58	100½	100	100½
Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Con Gas Utl 3½s '51	102	101¾	101¾
2 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	64½	64	64
Container 5s '43	100	99⅝	100
Contin'tal Oil 2¾'48	110	110	110
Cuba No Ry 5½ 42	35	35	35
Cuba RR 7½s '46	48	48	48
DaytonP&L 3½s'60	105½	105½	105½
Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	66⅞	66	66
D&RG 4s '36	117	111¾	111¾
D&RG West 5s'55	43½	43⅜	43¾
D&RG West5s'78	8¾	8	8
Det Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
DulMin 13½s'62	102½	102½	102½
DuquesneLt3½s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
DuquesnWayGen5s'56	91	91	91
Erie rfg 5s '67	18½	17¾	18½
Erie rfg 5s '75	18½	17¾	18⅜
Erie 1st 4s '96	51	51	51
Erie gen lien 4s '96	27¾	27¼	27¾
Erie T&R 5s '47	103¾	102¾	103¾
Fla E Coast 5s'74	9¼	9	9¼
Gen Cable 5½'47	100½	100⅛	100½
Gen Motors 3¼s '51	104	104	104
Gen Rfg S Castle5½'49	79¾	79¾	79¾
Goodrich 4½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	96½	96⅛	96½
G Nor 5s '73 G	90¼	90¼	90¼
G Nor 4s '46 G	107½	107	107½
Gt Nor 4½s '46 H	93¾	93½	93¾
Gulf M&N 5s '50	82	82	82
Gulf St Util 3½s '69	100½	100½	100½
Harlem RivP 4s '54	55	55	55
Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	44	43¼	44
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47¾	47¾	47¾
Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16⅛	16	16⅛
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52¾	52½	52½
IC&CS L&NO 5s'63 A	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
IC&CS LNO 4½s '63	53	53	53
Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96¼	96¼	96¼
Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
Interb R Tr 7s '32	64¼	64	64
Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	64½	64¼	64½
2 Int Cem 4½s '52	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	70	69¾	70
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Int T&T 4½s'52	48½	48	48¼
9 Int T&T 5s '55	53¼	53	53
100 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	34	34	34
8 KC Term 4s '60	105¼	105½	105½
Kan City S E 4½s'80	103¾	103¾	103¾
La Gas 5s '53	52	51¾	52
La Gas 4½s '54A	60¼	60¼	60¼
La Gas 2003	24	24	24
La Gas 2003asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
La Gas 2003 asd	21¼	20⅝	21¼
Lig & M 5s '51	120	120	120
Lig Co Gr 4s '47	106	106	106
Lorillard 3½s '46	93¼	93¼	93½
L&N 4½s 2003	88½	88½	88¾
Manati Sug 4s '57	40	39⅝	40
Manhat Ry 4s 'NO	66½	66¾	66¾
Mich Con Gas 4s '63	94¾	94¾	94¾
Midcontinent 4½s'39	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
M-K-Tex 5s '62A	28	27¾	27¾
M-K-Tex 5s '67	13½	13	13½
M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	39¾	39⅜	39¾
M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	25¾	25¾	25¾
Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	37⅜	38¾	38¾
Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17¼	17½
Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17½	17¼	17¼
Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17¼	17¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
Mo P&A 3¼s'66	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
MonWPa Pub Sv4½s'60	107¾	107¾	107¾
MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Mor & Essex 5s '55	50½	50	50½
Mor & Essex 4½s '55	46¼	46	46¼
Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	100	100	100
Nassau El 4s '51	43	42½	42½
Nat Dist 3½s '49	98½	98½	98½
Nati Steel 3s '65	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104¼	104¼	104¼
N Y Tex&M 5 ½s '54	38⅝	38½	38½
NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37	37	37
NYC rfg 5s 2013	68½	67½	68½
NYC 4½s 2013 A	63¾	62	63¾
NYC cen 4s '98	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
NYC 3½s 46	80¾	80¾	80¾
NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	70	69½	70
NY2Ch&StL 4½s 78	62½	61½	61⅜
NY Dock Co 4s 51	53¾	53¾	53¾
NY G El H&P 4s 49	111	111	111
NYNH&H cv 6s 48	18	18	18
NYNH&H 4½s 67	18½	18½	18½
NY O & rfg 4s92	10	8¾	8¾
NY Steam 3½s 63	97	96½	97
NY S&W rfg 5s 37	10½	10½	10½
NY Tl 4½s 39 100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32	
NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	4	4
Niagara FallsP3½s66	104	104	104
North Sou 5s 61 ct	12	12	12
Norf Sou 5s 61A	12¾	12¾	12¾
Nor Am Co 4s 59	104½	104½	104½
Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66¾	67
Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53	53
Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	100¾	100¼	100¼
Ohio Ed 4s '67	104½	104½	104½
Ohio Ed 4s 65	105	105	105
Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99¾	99¾	99¾
Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	101½	101½	101½
Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76¾	76¾	76¾
Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101¾	101¾	101¾
Pac T&T 3¼s '69C	101½	101½	101½
Pen Co 4s '52E	102¼	102	102
Penn-Dix 6s '41A	95	95	95
Pen P&Lt 4½s '69	102	101¾	101¾
Pub Svc P&Lt 4½s '74	103½	103¼	103¼
Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99	99	99
Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	86	84¾	86
Pen RR 3¾s '52	90	89¾	90
Pen RR 3¼s '52	90	89¾	90
Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	61	59	61
Pere Marq 5s '56	74	74	74
Pere Marq 4½s '80	71	71	71
Pere Marq 4s '56	65¼	65¼	65¼
Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113½	113½	113½
Phila Co 5s '67	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
Phil Elec 3½s '67	105½	105	105
Ph Read C&I ev 6s '49	6½	6½	6½
Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17½	17¼	17½
Phillipine Ry 4s '37	7	6¾	7
Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	55	55	55
Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B	55½	55½	55½
Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	56½	54¾	56½
Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75½	75¼	75¼
Postal Tel&C 5s 53	18¼	17½	18
Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	100½	100¼	100¼
Readg 4½s '97 A	78	78	78
Rem Rand 4½s '56	95	95	95
Republic Steel 5½s'54	113¾	112¾	113¾
Republic Steel 4½s '61	93¼	93¼	93¾
Republic Steel 4½s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
R I & S F 4½s '78	13¼	11¾	13¼
R I&SF4½s '78ctf st	11¾	11⅝	11¾
St L S F 4s '50 A	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
St L S F 4s '50 A	12¼	12¼	12¼
St L S F 4s '50A ct	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
SAAA Pass 4s '43	63	63	63
San Ant Pub Srv 4s '63	101	101	101
San Diego G&E 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¾	9½	9¾
Sea A L s 5s '49	3¾	3½	3¾
Sea AL rfg 4s'59	6	6	6
Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	4½	4	4½
Shell Un 2½s'54	90¾	90¾	90¾
Simmons cv 4s'52	95	95	95
So Bell T&T 3s'79	96	96	96
Sou Kraft 4½s'46	94½	94½	94½
Sou Pac 4½s'68	84½	84½	84½
Sou Pac 4½s'81	84½	83¾	84½
So Pac cll 4s'49	84½	84	84½
So Pac 3¾s'46	83½	83½	83½
So Pac rfg 4s'55	67	66½	67
So Pac cll 4s'49	84½	84	84½
So Pac 3¾s'69	83½	83¼	83½
So Pac 4½s Ore '77	85¼	85¼	85¼
South Ry cn 5s'94	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
South Ry gen 4s'56	61½	60¾	61½
Stand Oil N J 3s'61	99⅝	99½	99⅝
Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	98½	97⅝	98
Studebaker cv 6s'45	91¾	91¼	91¾
Swift & Co 3¼s'50	106⅛	105	105
Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	105½	105½
Tex Corp 3s '59	99	99	99
Third Ave aj 5s '60	12¾	12¾	12¾
Third Ave 4s '60	46½	46	46½
Tide WatAssoO3½s'52	103	102¾	102¾
Tri Continent 5s '53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105	105	105
Un Pac 3½s '70	91	91	91
US Steel 3½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
Vanadium 5s '41	112	112	112
Wabash 1st 5s '39	44	43½	44
Wabash 2d 5s '39	26	26	26
Walker H 4½s '45	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Walwrth 4s '55	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
West Pen P 5s '63E	115½	115½	115½
West Pen P 3½s '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Westn Md 4s '52	84¾	84¾	84¾
Wilson&Co cv 3¼s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	19	19	19
Wis Cen 4s '8&D '36	10½	10½	10½
Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¼	102	102¼
Youngst S&T 4s '48	113¾	113¾	113¾

Foreign Bonds

4 Adiatic El 7s '52	51	51	51
20 Argent 4s '72 Feb	75	74⅝	74⅝
10 Argent 4s '72 Ap	75	75	75
13 Argent 4½s'48	89¾	89	89
2 Argent 4½s'71	84¾	84⅜	84⅜
8 Austral 5s '55	70⅝	70	70
2 Austral 5s '57	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
5 Aust 4½s'56	67½	67½	67½
5 Belgium 7s '55	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Belgium 6½s'49	85	85	85
4 Belgium 6s '55	86	86	86
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12	12	12
5 Brisbane 5s '50	63	63	63
5 Brisbane 6s '50	70	70	70
3 BuenA 4½s'43&s'77	83½	83½	83½
2 BuenA 4½s'43&s'75	89	89	89
2 Canada 5s'52	99¾	99½	99½
9 Canada 6s'60	90	88	88
1 Canada 3¼s'61	89½	89½	89½
13 Canada 3s'67	78½	78¼	78¼
6 Canada 2½s'45	90	89¾	90
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan	16	16	15
23 Chile 6s'61 Jan asd	12	12	12
5 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	24	24	24
2 Copenhag 5s'52	56	56	56
5 Cuba 4½s'77	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Cuba 4½s'49	100	100	100
13 Denmark 6s'42	77¾	77½	77¾
5 Denmark 4½s'62	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1 French 7½s'41 unst	98	98	98
29 GerGov 5½s'65	9	8⅞	9
7 GerGovt 7s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 GtConElPJap 6½s'50	66	65¾	65¾
2 Italy 7s 1951	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
3 Japan 5½s'65	58	58	58
10 Norway 6s '44	97	97	97
2 Norway 6s '43	97	97	97
17 Norway 4½s'65	80	80	80
3 Norway 4½s'63	80½	80	80½
2 Panama 5½s'53	105	105	105
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Peru 2nd ¼s '61	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Poland 4½s '58 asd	5	5	5
2 Queensld 6s '47	80½	80½	80½
10 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7½	7¼	7½
5 Rome 6½s '52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 Sao Paulo St'6s '50	8½	8½	8½
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Tokyo City 5s '52	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
13 Uruguay 3¾s&4½s'79	40½	40	40
3 Yokohama 6s '61	55⅝	55½	55½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,168,000; previous day, 10,098,650; week ago, 6,072,950; year ago, 4,959,200; two years ago, 2,280,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,547,223,425; year ago, 1,306,093,305; two years ago, 2,200,478,075.

U. S. Gold Imports Sharply Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The European war sharply reduced gold shipments to the United States last week.

The Commerce Department said only $36,966,590 worth of the yellow metal came here in the week ended Sept. 22, compared with $116,006,980 in the preceding week.

For more than a year before the war broke out, Europe had consistently sent large quantities of gold here, mostly for safe keeping and in preparation for possible purchase of war materials. By last week, however, submarine dangers and other influences had curtailed shipments.

Last week's gold receipts here included $29,742,429 from Canada, $2,100,330 from Colombia, and $3,345,935 from Hong Kong. Previously, England, France, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries had been large shippers.

Silver imports in the week totaled $1,298,250, about the usual amount and included $215,674 from Canada and $655,122 from Mexico.

Last week's exports amounted to $9,710 worth of gold and $253,310 of silver.

Says Brazil Buying U. S. Rail Equipment

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Reliable sources said the Brazilian government has closed a deal for purchase of 17 locomotives and 1,000 freight cars from four United States companies at approximately $6,000,000.

It was understood 35 per cent of the purchase price would be in cash and the remainder financed by the Export and Import Bank of Washington.

Firms reported to have received the business are the American Locomotive, American Car & Foundry, Pullman Standard and Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Negotiations to provide rolling stock for the government-owned Central Brazil Railway have been under way more than a year. Final bids were opened in August with German and Belgian firms among the competitors.

Revenue Rise Reported By Eastern Utilities

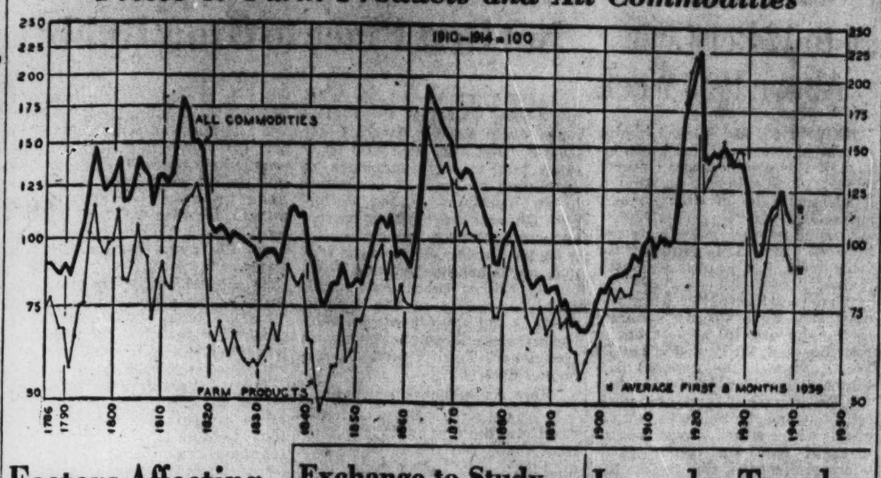
Eastern Utilities Associates and subsidiary companies report operating revenues totaling $690,810 during the month of August and compares with $671,642 for the like month of last year.

Operating revenues for the 12 months ended August 31 were equal to $8,778,670 compared with $8,196,602 in the previous year.

The 12 months balance for dividends and surplus is equivalent to $2.60 per common share, compared with $2.02 per common share for the corresponding 12 months period ended August, 1938. Earnings per convertible share after allowance for a $2 common share dividend are 52 cents as compared with 2 cents a year ago.

Electric energy output figures reported by the subsidiary companies during the past few weeks indicate a resumption of the upward trend following a slight slackening during part of August.

Prices of Farm Products and All Commodities



Factors Affecting Commodity Prices Weighed by Bank

"The impact of war is bound to be reflected in U. S. markets since this country is an important supplier especially of raw materials and foodstuffs and Europe is our principal consumer," says the First National Bank of Boston. "In 1937 for instance that Continent accounted for 61 per cent of our exports of crude materials, 56 per cent of our foodstuffs and beverages, 43 per cent of our semi-manufactures and 28 per cent of finished manufactures.

"The future trend of commodity prices in this country will depend largely upon the duration of the war, the availability of transportation facilities, the effectiveness of blockades, the ability of belligerents to pay for purchases from us and the degree of government control over commodities and other factors in our economic system.

"Furthermore, in the event that the United States should actively participate in the war the trend of commodity prices would be importantly influenced by whether expenditures for war purposes were financed largely by borrowings or by taxation. The former method would be inflationary while the latter would have a restraining influence upon speculative activity.

"The trend of prices of farm products and of all commodities since 1786 is shown on the accompanying chart, prepared by the bank. The striking feature of this chart is the spectacular peak in prices reached during the war years. In general it can be said that wars and their aftermath have accounted for most of the trying problems of agriculture and industry during the past one hundred and fifty years.

"During a war period millions of men are withdrawn from productive enterprise and the void thus created is filled by non-warring countries. Vast supplies of food and materials are demanded on short notice for military purposes. Because of the urgency of demand prices advance sharply and the upward movement is accelerated by a great expansion of credit. Debts are contracted on a large scale in anticipation of the continuation of the upward price trend.

"But some time after the close of the war when the warring nations again return to production on a more normal basis the vacuum disappears and prices collapse but the debt structure built up during the artificial boom years remains at the peak. Then follows a long period of painful readjustment with the farmers particularly hard-pressed to meet their obligations because of the shrinkage in income and farm property values.

Past experience clearly points out the inevitable tragic consequences of war and its aftermath. War profits are illusionary and any temporary gains may be more than offset by eventual heavy losses, serious maladjustments and a lowering of living standards."

Trust Investors' Loss Found Heavy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that certificate holders in instalment investment trust plans suffered heavy losses as a group between 1930 and 1937.

This disclosure was made in the commission's report to Congress on companies sponsoring instalment investment plans.

Under such plans, shares in an investment company are sold in return for periodic payments.

The report said that from 1930, when the plans first appeared, to Dec. 31, 1937, holders of certificates in them had a realized and unrealized net loss of $17,218,000, or 33 per cent of total payments made.

A. O. Smith Earns 21c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—A. O. Smith Corp., and wholly-owned subsidiary, for the fiscal year ended July 31, reported net profit of $106,131 after loss of $140,346 for the subsidiary, equal to 21 cents a share on common stock. This compared with net loss of $992,188 in the preceding fiscal year, including loss of $34,648 for the subsidiary in the last nine months of that year. The company makes automobile frames, pipe, and other metal products. Plants are at Milwaukee, Wis.

British Board of Trade Data

LONDON (AP)—Board of trade figures for August were as follows: total imports £81,090,000; export of British products £37,000,000; re-exports £4,460,000; total exports £41,550,000; excess of imports £39,540,000.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+2.15	+1.32	+.27
Today's close*	152.31	35.63	26.10
Previous close	150.16	34.31	24.83
1939 high	155.92	36.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Exchange to Study Compensation For Brokers' Services

NEW YORK (AP)—The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange amended the exchange constitution so that the organization's special committee may make a complete, unrestricted study of "compensation to brokers."

The constitution prior to the amendment limited the power to prescribe service charges to inactive accounts only. The provision, as amended, states "members of the exchange and member firms shall make and collect, in addition to minimum prescribed commissions, such other minimum charges with respect to accounts and services as the Board of Governors from time to time may prescribe."

No minimum charges are at present prescribed.

The amended provision is being submitted to the membership for approval.

The special committee, headed by Chairman Philip W. Russell, emphasized that it is studying service charges "with no preconceived plan."

The committee, it was pointed out, is merely weighing recommendations of the public examining board, headed by Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, that the exchange adopt a schedule of minimum standard service charges, such as minimum monthly account charges, and safe-keeping and securities-handling fees, with the view of bolstering brokerage firm income.

Kidder, Peabody Take New Location

Kidder, Peabody & Co., investment bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the removal of their Back Bay Branch to 105 Newbury Street, Boston, from its present location at 69 Newbury Street.

The firm's Back Bay office was originally established on May 23, 1921 at 216 Berkeley Street, with Robert Winsor Jr., as manager. Mr. Winsor has continued in charge of the branch for the entire period, during which the Back Bay section has developed substantially as a business and financial district.

The new office will be located on the first floor of the completely remodeled building located between the Back Bay branch office building of the New England Trust Co. and the Trinity Church rectory located at the corner of Uewbury and Clarendon Streets.

Irregular Trend In Fairly Active Livestock Market

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—After selling dependably early in the week medium weight and heavy steers lost 25c or more, while light yearlings and all little cattle held to a strong price position.

Hogs sold actively, but lower, before mid-week and closed slow at 40-60c lower levels. Spring lambs advanced 50-60c in spite of increased receipts and lower wholesale markets. Light yearling steers topped at $11.40, hogs made $7.85 Monday and closed at $7.55 down. Native and western spring lambs reached $10, highest since Sept. 11.

Little cattle in the sense of yearlings scaling 750-950 lbs. continued to work higher in buying favor, now selling 25-50c above comparable grades of steers scaling 1200 lbs. up.

Scarcity was naturally a supporting influence in the yearling trade, while buyers found enough medium weight and heavy steers on hand to dictate lower terms.

Cows sold off 25-50c, partly as a result of increased movement from western areas. Longfed steers scaling 1206 lbs. made $11.35 while the practical top on heavies stopped at $11.15, with very little above $10.75.

Following last week's late hog top of $8, opening trade Monday found nothing over $7.85. This proved to be the high point of the period as later trading worked the outside price down to $7.55 Thursday. Net result of price adjustments favored the buying side 40-60c, lights, heavy butchers and sows showing most loss.

Good and choice 200-270 lb. butchers bulked at $7.35-$7.50 after mid-week, top $7.55, with 270-300 lbs. at $7.10-$7.50; 300-360 lbs. $6.60-$7.15. Good 270-330 lb. sows closed at $6.35-$6.75, with 330-500 lbs. at $5.85-$6.40.

Native and western spring lambs touched $10 for the first time since Sept. 11, the market having advanced 50-60c during the week. Most westerners of Idaho, Utah, Washington and Montana origin bulked at $9.35-$10, while the native crop sold generally at $9.25-$9.85. Yearling offerings this week were mostly of value to sell $8.25 down.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Central States Elec Co 7% pf A	43¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Central States Elec Co 6% pf B	37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Central States Elec Co 7% pf A	10937c	Q	Sep

Swiss Believe Crucial Test For Neutrals on West Is Near

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND, Sept. 30—The view is strongly held here that the neutral countries of Western Europe are approaching a crucial period.

Commenting on the German attitude on the neutrality issue, which appears to be hardening at the very moment when the Polish campaign has reached its end, Swiss observers declare, "We must now be on our guard."

The Berlin radio on Sept. 27 reported that re-enforcements had been sent towards the frontier, but the Swiss Government has been prompt to declare that these re-enforcements are part of a general defense plan and have no special reference to any anxiety caused by military activity on either side of the Rhine near Basle.

Conflict on Blockade

Swiss opinion has been puzzled this week by statements of opposite policies on the part of British and German Governments regarding the economic blockade.

Berlin political and diplomatic correspondence, which reflects the views of the German Foreign Office, claims neutrals should be enabled to trade with all parties at war and that failing in this they should not expect Germany to respect neutral rights.

From this it has been inferred in France that Germany already is feeling the pinch of the blockade and is trying to loosen the net thrown round it.

In Switzerland a different view prevails. It is felt here that a direct threat is aimed at the neutrals and a pretext found ready to violate their neutrality if and when convenient.

The Swiss press takes a juridical view of the matter. The Gazette de Lausanne writes that Switzerland cannot allow foreign powers to interpret Swiss neutrality in their own way and then take Switzerland to task if it does not live up to their arbitrary interpretation. It is pointed out that Switzerland cannot subsist without foreign trade and so it cannot allow control of such trade to be supervised by a foreign power.

Among men in the street there is a strong feeling, however, that Switzerland is quite safe. The fact that all Red Cross services are located in Switzerland has been interpreted as a token that Swiss neutrality would be respected. It is further pointed out that since Germany has chosen Switzerland to represent its interests in the British Empire, this is considered proof that Germany does not intend to attempt to find a passage into France on the Swiss flank of the Maginot Line.

Population Confident

Such a feeling is so well established that the population here hardly seems to realize actual conditions outside the mountain wall. The Swiss people feel that mobilizations are a very heavy financial burden, and the Parliamentary Deputies recently requested the Government to demobilize part of the Army so that urgent agricultural tasks may be attended to.

In Government circles it is felt there is little harm done if the real seriousness of the situation is not apparent to the people. The Army is not stationed on one particular boundary—an action which might be considered abroad as contrary to the strict observance of neutrality—but the bulk of the Swiss troops in the rear are ready to be thrown at a moment's notice to wherever needed.

Frontier re-enforcements have not affected this strategic reserve which is being held in constant readiness in case a dangerous period comes now that German armies are being withdrawn from Poland.

Money for Defense

Four years ago Switzerland became convinced that it, too, had to improve its defense system, and in December, 1935, a first credit of $7,000,000 was granted for fortifications along the Northern border. In April, 1936, the Nation oversubscribed another defense credit of $100,000,000. Since then a further emergency defense loan was granted.

With a population of 4,066,400, Switzerland maintains proportionately the largest armed force in Europe, at the largest per capita military expenditure of any country in the world. The Army now numbers 500,000 men and half of this number can be mobilized over night.

Able-bodied Swiss citizens are liable to military service from the twentieth to forty-eight year. The Federal forces comprise three different divisions—the "Auszug," the "Landwehr," and the "Landsturm." To the "Auszug," or Elite, belong the young men up to the age of 32; the "Landwehr," or First Reserve, includes the soldiers from 32 to 40 years of age, and in the "Landsturm," or Second Reserve, are men from 40 to 48 years old.

Listening Posts in Alps

A decree issued recently extends the liability to serve in the Swiss Army in an emergency up to the age of 60. Ski instruction and rigorous winter training have for many years played a vital part in the Swiss Army. Ski courses for officers and soldiers are given in all divisions, not only for mountain service, but also for ordinary field service.

Recent Swiss Army improvements are responsible for a considerable increase of the Air Force. Observation and listening posts are now found in all strategic points in the hills and mountains, and nests for anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns are well distributed.

Swiss soldiers, regardless of political affiliations and four different mother tongues—German, French, Italian, and Romansch—are allowed to take their rifles and uniforms home after Army maneuvers, together with 200 rounds of ammunition, a fact which speaks eloquently of the unity of the Swiss people.

U. S. Arming for Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, said Sept. 29 on the Army's birthday that national defenses were being reinforced to enable the United States to speak "with authority" for peace.

The Administration, he said in a radio address "has determined that in so far as lies within its power, the mailed fist of Mars shall not extend across the oceans to pound upon the Americas."

"Hence," he added, "the current precautionary program for strengthening the armaments of our protective forces; hence the recently directed movements of reinforcing units of the Isthmus of Panama and the Island of Puerto Rico; hence the President's executive order authorizing modest increases in the enlisted strengths of the regular Army and National Guard."

The War Secretary's address represented the principal observance of an anniversary virtually unmarked by flag waving or martial music. "The army is too busy for celebration," it was announced in advance.

Throughout his address, Mr. Woodring stressed the Army's constructive role in peace since it was created as a permanent federal establishment Sept. 29, 1789.

Army men were pathfinders of the West, built historic roads and canals, surveyed the Great Lakes, international and state boundaries, constructed lighthouses, public buildings, and the Panama Canal, and now have charge of navigation and flood control improvements, he noted.

"Those soldiers of the past have bequeathed to the soldiers of the present a heritage of loyalty and devotion to duty, continuously manifested throughout the Army's history," he continued.

"Americans may be assured that their land defenders of the present day will assume the responsibilities of the national defense with all the stanchness of purpose—in peace, and, if it is ever fated to come, in war—that characterized the services of their gallant predecessors."

Lincoln's Ferry Made a Shrine

TROY, Ind., Sept. 30 (AP)—A living shrine to Abraham Lincoln will be dedicated tomorrow in this quiet Southern Indiana community which knew him as a tall, rawboned youth learning early lessons of courage.

Here on the banks of deep, swift Anderson Creek, which intercepts the course of the Ohio River, the Indiana Highway Commission has acquired three wooded acres to mark the site of Lincoln's operations as a ferryman.

The shrine is to be called "Lincoln Ferry Park" and among its tall trees soon will stand a life-size statue of the Civil War President.

History has it that Lincoln earned his first dollar by sculling two men and their baggage across the Ohio River at this point to catch a steamer. Many years later he told a war-harassed cabinet the incident made him "a more hopeful and thoughtful boy."

The Boonville Press Club—organization of Indiana literary and civic leaders—has been chief sponsor of the move to establish the park. Its President, Ernest W. Owen, says Lincoln operated the ferry in his seventeenth year, 1825-26, for a period of nine months.

"Abe's ferry was capable of taking a team and a wagon across this river which was very deep and often swollen," Mr. Owen recounts. "Old timers say the stream many times was a 'raging torrent.'"

Victory for G. O. P. Called Peace Aid

VIENNA, Ill. (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said Sept. 30 that Americans wishing to remain at peace after 1940 "had better trust the administration of their foreign policy to the Republicans."

In an address composed for a four-state Republican rally he aligned himself against proposals for an adjournment of politics in the face of the European crisis.

"There are some who say that politics should stop at the water's edge, and that the nation must present a united front," said Mr. Taft, avowed candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. "I do not at all agree.

"I do not believe that any position of the Republican Party should be dictated by partisanship . . . , but if the President should advocate a policy, for instance, which leads this country towards war, I would feel it not only my right, but my duty, to oppose it as energetically, and as publicly, as possible.

"There is no principle of subjection to the executive in foreign policy."

German Ships Lose Wireless

VERA CRUZ, Mexico (AP)—Wireless apparatus on three German ships here has been dismantled by the Government, which said it received reports the vessels were communicating with Berlin. One of the ships was the passenger liner Columbus. Officials said they searched the vessels for hidden radio sets, but found none.

'Guardian of Water'

WPA Federal Art Project

Symbolic Statue at San Diego Civic Center

Depicting value of water to Southern California. Created by Donal Hord, California sculptor, with the assistance of Homer Dana and George Baker, the statue was cavred from a block of granite under auspices of the Federal Art Project. It was dedicated June 10.

Statue at San Diego Civic Center Symbolizes Value of Water to Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Symbolizing the importance of water to the Southern California coastal plain, a 13-foot statue, "Guardian of Water" was unveiled in front of this City's $2,000,000 Civic Center recently.

Chiseled from a huge boulder of silver-grey granite, the statue depicts a pioneer woman holding an olla on her left shoulder. A mosaic at the base of the statue represents clouds, pouring water into a dam supported by citrus groves. The water in a bas relief is shown pouring into the ocean, peopled with dolphin, and skipjacks.

The idea of the statue was conceived by Donal Hord San Diego and Santa Barbara, Calif., sculptor, who wanted to create a piece showing how important water is to Southern California. Assisting Mr. Hord in the two-year work of completing "Guardian of Water" were Homer Dana and George Baker.

The work was done under the Federal Art Project of which Mr. Hord is a sculptor. The sponsor's contribution of $5,000 was provided by the Fine Arts Society from the Helen M. Towle $30,000 bequest. The overall height of the statue and fountain is 22 feet 3 inches.

Officiating at the unveiling ceremony was William Templeton Johnson, Fine Arts Society President. He contrasted the waterfront, as he saw it when he arrived in San Diego years ago, to the picture it presents today with the Civic Center, Lindbergh Field, and the start of a harbor drive. The plan, envisioned by the late John Nolen, famous city planner, 31 years ago of a beautiful waterfront, is being carried out, Mr. Johnson said.

Trotsky Says Stalin Outfoxed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The superiority of the strategist Hitler over the tactician Stalin is evident from the Polish campaign by which Hitler has "tied Stalin to his chariot," deprived him of any freedom of maneuver, discredited him, and in passing, killed the Comintern, according to Leon Trotsky, exiled cofounder with Nikolai Lenin of the present Soviet State.

Nobody will say that Hitler has become a Communist; everybody will say that Stalin has become an agent of Fascism, Trotsky writes from Mexico in an article appearing in Life Magazine.

The Kremlin wanted above all to avoid war, he states, and then declares that even at the cost of a "humiliating and traitorous" alliance Stalin did not retain his principle of peace.

The Nazi-Russian alliance was motivated by Moscow's fear that war would result in internal Russian disorders, but the Moscow oligarchy will not survive the war, he continues.

No civilized nation will be able to escape this cyclone. Less than any nation can the Soviet Union escape the consequence of the European conflagration. In each new stage, Hitler will present to Moscow greater and greater demands. Today, he gives to his Kremlin friend for temporary safekeeping the "Great Ukraine." Tomorrow he will raise the question of who is master of the Ukraine.

Trotsky, who while in Russia consistently attacked Stalin's policies, and later split with him over interpretation of the Communist ideal, goes on to declare that "Stalin is personally not a coward, but his policy reflects the fear of the privileged parvenus for their own future."

Stalin never had any confidence in the masses; now he fears them, Trotsky says. His alliance with Hitler flowed inevitably from fear to war. It was possible to foresee this alliance, but diplomats should have changed their glass in time, he says.

Furthermore, he states, Stalin knows that if the U. S. S. R. in alliance with the democracies should emerge from the war victorious the Russian people would, along the way, reject the present oligarchy. Both Stalin and Hitler have little respect for treaties, the Trotsky article continues. How long will a treaty between them endure? The "sanctity" of international obligations will definitely dissolve in the clouds of poison gas. "Every man for himself" will become the slogan of the governments and the classes, Trotsky avows.

Religious Center Movement Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—School religious centers should be continued and extended "to promote the moral and religious welfare of the children of our city," according to Dr. Rufus M. Hartill, President of the Protestant Teachers' Association.

"Unless we perpetuate these centers after school hours, unless we help our children to find their way home spiritually, we not only won't have week-day school centers, we won't have Sunday schools either," Dr. Hartill said in an address at a conference of church workers, parents and clergymen held in connection with Religious Education Week, which began Sunday.

Most of the Protestant faiths in the city were represented in the conference held under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation, Brooklyn Sunday School Union, Queens Federation of Churches and Staten Island Council of Religious Edution at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church here on Thursday.

Dr. Hartill, who also is District Superintendent of Public Schools in Harlem, praised the public school center program, revealing they had contributed more money and enrolled more members during the past year than ever before. He said $20,000 had been collected for the program.

Other speakers were the Rev. Walter M. Howlett, Secretary of the Department of Religious Education of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; the Rev. Dr. Oliver M. Butterfield, lecturer and author, and the Rev. A. J. Muste, Director of the Presbyterian Labor Temple.

Australia Unites Federal Services In Wartime Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Formation of a wartime National Emergency Co-ordination Committee consisting of representatives of all Government departments and special committees associated with national planning, was announced here recently.

The Committee has the task of elaborating a system for co-ordinating the action of the defense services, Commonwealth departments, and State Govrnement activities, as specified in the Commonwealth War Book, which has been in course of preparation for some time.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, commenting on the new Committee, explained that it had not been possible to set up such a body until the War Book was practically complete and the various departments and committees were aware of their responsibilities in an emergency. Twelve chapters of the War Book had been issued, in draft form, last February. These had been revised, and four more chapters completed. Only two of the 18 chapters remained to be compiled.

U-Boat Captain Denies by Radio He Was Captured

NEW YORK (AP)—Lieut.-Capt. Herbert Schultze, Commander of a German U-boat who claimed to have sunk the British freighter Firby and then to have advised Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, of his action, denied Sept. 28 in a trans-Atlantic radio interview that he had been captured.

[Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons Sept. 26 that the destroyer of the Firby was "now in our hands."]

Lieutenant Schultze, speaking from Berlin over the CBS network, said he got no reply to his message about the Firby "except the (Churchill) speech in Parliament."

He claimed also to have sunk the British freighter Royal Scepter while it was bound for England "amid a cloud of planes." Adding that he had gone near the freighter's lifeboats to make certain the crew had "plenty of provisions."

"I called out to the men in the lifeboats," he went on, "to wait until I could send help. They waved a happy answer and then we galloped away."

Cooper Blames War On Allies' Failure To Win Over Soviet

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former War Secretary and former First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in a book published Sept. 28 that the failure of Great Britain and France to gain Soviet Russia's adherence to the British-French Front was a failure to prevent the outbreak of war.

The author, once called a warmonger by Adolf Hitler, said this failure was "catastrophic" because "when Germany was assured of Russian neutrality . . . she lost no time for she felt then that the risk could be taken and pounced immediately upon Poland."

He said that the title of his book—"The Second World War, First Phase"—was chosen before the current hostilities began.

He recounted that during the 18 months he was War Secretary he "was in continual disagreement with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, concerning the size of our land forces."

Mr. Cooper was appointed War Secretary no Nov. 22, 1935. Less than two years later he went from the War Office to become First Lord of the Admiralty, a post he held until Oct. 1, 1938, when he resigned after the Munich Conference which led to the breakup of Czechoslovakia.

In his resignation, he wrote Mr. Chamberlain "I profoundly distrust the foreign policy which the present Government is pursuing and seems likely to continue to pursue."

Westinghouse Movie Has Employment Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Borrowing a strong flavor of Hollywood, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has finished a motion picture, "The Middleton Family at the World's Fair," which it will offer to motion picture theaters for first showing immediately. It will then be given special screenings before adult club groups and schools throughout the Country.

Much of the action of the film takes place at the Westinghouse Building at the New York World's Fair, the film stressing that natural science will open new fields of employment for the youth of tomorrow, Drodoced by Audio Production, the picture was directed by Robert R. Snody.

And It Was His Train

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—A worried Pullman conductor who collects tickets on a New York-Chicago train jumped into a taxicab at outlying East Liberty Station and asked to be sped to the downtown Pennsylvania depot.

"I got off at East Liberty and was standing on the platform," explained the embarrassed conductor. "The train started to pull out, and I stood there watching it. Imagine! It wasn't until it was gone that I realized it was my own train, and I was supposed to be on it."

It cost him 90 cents in taxi fare to catch the train.

General Motors Closes Danish Assembly Plants

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Gasoline rationing which has caused a trend from automobiles to bicycles resulted Sept. 30 in suspension of operations in General Motors Danish assembly plants, employing approximately 1,000 workers. More than 2,000,000 bicycles are used in this country.

Ready Fuel

ADAMSTOWN, Md. (AP) — Thomas Carlin gets fuel for his car by backing it up to his well and pumping the tank full.

He discovered his gasoline supply when he dropped a match into a puddle after pumping out the well to learn why the water tasted oddly.

Whoever owns the underground gasoline storage tank apparently leaking into the well hasn't stopped the leakage yet.

New Polish Relief Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Organization of the Commission for Polish Relief, a national group, was announced here Sept. 29, with Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken as Chairman. Headquarters are at 42 Broadway, where work will begin at once to aid refugees in Hungary and Rumania.

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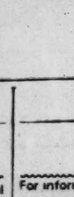

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BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
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FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
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Seeds—Bulbs
Dog—Poultry and Bird Foods
Fertilizers
COTTONGIM'S
97 Broad S. W.

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Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

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"Permanent Waving a Specialty"
$3.00 to $7.50
Shampoo 25c Finger Wave 25c
Oil Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
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JA. 8731

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Ready-to-Wear
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BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE

MACON

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9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcing the opening of
WM. R. KLINE CO.
Macon's Newest Fashion Shop for Women and Misses
519 CHERRY STREET

Hillyer C. Warlick
"Be Proud of the
PHOTOGRAPH
You Give"
Phone 767 117 Cotton Ave.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

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JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

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Julian's
LAUNDRY and CLEANING
Phone 5054 Morehead at Dilworth Road
CASH AND CARRY
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"
"Save 20% on your laundry"

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

Europe

SWEDEN

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PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
in Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
in Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrsteds Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
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Books—Magazines—Stationery
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Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Chemical Cleaning and Dyeing
Repairing
MAX BERGER
Klybeckstrasse 29 Tel. 44.542

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3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM
Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

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Felix Badel & Cie, S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 4.82.45

LAUSANNE

BUTCHER
First-Class
at Your Service. Tel. 3.17.44
ALFRED MERMOUD-WATT
GRANT ST. JEAN 4
Best Quality and English Cut.
Boucherie

ST. GALLEN

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

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Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

West St. Durban
Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

Union of South Africa

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

VANITY FAYRE
Ladies' Hairdressers
For a Perfect Perm.
Open all day Saturday
President Street, Germiston
Dial 51-1165

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

V. M. F. DAIRIES (PTY.) LTD.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded Six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High-Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. Phone
115 Fox Street 33-7855

REGAL CYCLE CO.
Tvl., Pty. Ltd.
Regal, Raleigh, B. S. A. Cycles
Meccano Toys, Roller Skates, Trikes, Prams, Electrical Goods, Motor and Cycle Accessories.
106 Market Street (opp. old G. P. O.)
JOHANNESBURG

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Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER ST.
Phones: 33-8143, 33-5334, 33-6608

The Needlecraft
AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market St. Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road
Phone Day Service 4189
Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 Phone 2235 3 lines

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428

PRETORIA

VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient Service Available at All Times. Including Sundays
Stockists of Tyres, Tubes and All Motor Spares Reasonable Prices.

SPRINGS

Mayfair Residential Hotel
Telephone 56-3434
Nos. 1, 2 and 4, FIFTH AVENUE
GEDULD TOWNSHIP SPRINGS
7 minutes from Christian Science Church. Close to Railway Station and centre of Town.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone F. L. 1721
10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 27 years
SYD. FL5171 — MELB. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

EDWARD FAY PTY. LTD.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £90,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

A. E. RICHARDS
PRINTER
17a PITT STREET, SYDNEY • TELEPHONE: BB 4661

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

"You Can't Buy Better than at"
ALLAN & STARK LTD
The Big Friendly Department Store
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS. BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

A friendly WELCOME awaits you at THE MARIE THERESE TEA LOUNGE
where you may have Delectable SALAD LUNCHEONS and DAINTY MORNING and AFTERNOON TEAS in restful surroundings
Miss Wharington, Hostess
Reservations, Phone B. 6588
A. M. P. Bldg., 4th Floor, Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia

Matrons Millinery Salon
for Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address:—208 Wickham Street
Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
Phone B. 6516 Brisbane, Australia

MATHERS'
The Fashion Centre for
FOOTWEAR
BRISBANE, IPSWICH, TOOWOOMBA
QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA

SMITHS
Ladies' Hairdressers
Air Conditioned Salon
5th Floor, Penney's Building, Queen and Adelaide Streets, Brisbane, Australia Phone B.6482

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss M. Thorpe
No. 16 BLOCK ARCADE TEL. C 6455
Melbourne's Leading
CORSET SALON
Now howing latest foundation garments from Paris and New York. Always have your foundation garments fitted.

Betty Lee Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bannister
2nd Floor, HOWEY COURT
234 COLLINS STREET
Specialising in Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving
Phone MX 4813

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Telephone F-6781
Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY
132 ELIZABETH STREET

MAY BARNETT
Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.
GLOVES
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
Lingerie — from luxuries in Pure Silk Milanese to the practical tailored lingerie for every day . . .
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

WE CALL AND DELIVER
Phone MU 3948 Prompt Service
Renovations
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
DYERS, and HAT BLOCKERS
382 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Full Circle Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories, Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE TYRE SERVICE PTY. LTD.
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 225 Latrobe St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac

PLANT QUALITY NOW FLOWER SEEDS
Summer and Autumn Flowering
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5766 Pty. Ltd.

YOUNG & PARK PROP LTD.
OLD STYLE FURNITURE
CARPETS, CURTAINS & BLINDS
Tel. Central 5091 231 Collins St.

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU 1248

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON PTY. LTD.
424 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

MELBOURNE—Brighton

NOVELTIES, PICTURES, POTTERY
The Gift Shop LENDING LIBRARY X3281
53 Church St.
MRS. BURLINSON
MIDDLE BRIGHTON

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
155 Camberwell Road
Camberwell
Phone W. F. 2585
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling.

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

J. J. WEBSTER PTY. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS
TIMBER MERCHANTS AND IRONMONGERS
Plumbers, Locksmiths, Carpenters, Electricians, etc.
41 Glenhuntly Road, opp. Railway Gardens
L. 1135

MELBOURNE-Gardiner

H. F. McGINLEY
BLUE MOON SALON
Hosiery, Lingerie, Baby's Wear
Haberdashery, Wools, College Wear, Knit Wear
Same Day Hosiery Repairs
271 Burke Rd., Gardiner. Tel. UY. 6344

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE Sandringham

Harmony Hats
MRS. FINNIE
EXCLUSIVE MODEL MILLINERY
Attractive Ready to Wear Hats
Renovations and Alterations
12 BAY ROAD near Picture House

MELBOURNE—Toorak

Mc M. Brown
Phone Win. 7284
Ladies' and Children's Dressmaker and Draper
Underwear Hosiery
481 TOORAK VILLAGE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41754
9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

for HANDBAGS SLIPPERS, & TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAG Co.
400 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

The Vacuum Cleaning Co.
of N. Z.
Carpet Shampooing and General Cleaning
145 Albert St., Auckland Phone 41-769

Phone 43-658
MAVIS YOUNG
203 Dilworth Bldgs., Queen Street
Auckland, C. 1
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting

ROBERT A. GUMMER
Hardware
TOOLS, KITCHENWARE
ELECTRICAL GOODS
TEL. 44025
HERALD BUILDING 151 QUEEN ST. AUCKLAND

The "Evelyn Cerita"
Mantles
Costumes and Coats
Value and Satisfaction
374 Queen St. (Opp. Town Hall)

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

Mary Elizabeth Hats
Specialist in
MATRONS and LARGE FITTINGS
Showroom, First Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
No other address

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

Supply Laundry & "Tri"-Cleaners Ltd.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street. Depot, Vulcan Lane
Phone 46-895

AUCKLAND MEAT CO., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Men's Footwear 5s to 12s
SECURITY BUILDINGS
200 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Peak of Domestic Felicity

Housewife: "For the last time, there is absolutely nothing I want."

Peddler: "Lumme! Your man must be pleased with yer—you're a wife in a million."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Aunt Esther's Ranch

West Mansfield, Mass.

Aunt Esther is having a good time running her "farm." When she retired from school teaching a few years ago, she bought a small place in a country village, with about two acres of land. "I'm going to be a rancher," she said to her surprised and somewhat alarmed friends and relatives. "I'm going to run a ranch for dogs and cats that no one else wants."

"But the expense!" her friends exclaimed. "You have enough to live on comfortably yourself, but you cannot feed all kinds of animals!"

"That will take care of itself," she declared serenely, "if I take care of lesser creatures that need a home."

She made over a barn for her pets. Gradually it became known that stray and lost pets could always be taken to Aunt Esther's. She had a big run made, and kennels. She raised Scotties and sold the puppies if she was sure of the home to which they were going.

One day a farmer who had come to know Aunt Esther through mutual interests in the historical society, drove in with a beautiful, young wire-haired fox terrier. "He was lost and very frightened," the farmer said. "Last night he came into the barn while I was milking. We fed him and let him sleep in our room last night. Perhaps he belongs to some of the summer people. I brought him to you because this is where everyone will come."

Sure enough, a few hours later, a big car drove up to the door, and an anxious family climbed hastily out. Aunt Esther met them with the puppy in her arms. A 10-year-old lad uttered a cry of delight, and Aunt Esther placed the squirming, tail-wagging little fellow in his arms. The man, a prosperous-looking summer resident, cleared his throat and reached for his pocketbook. "You must be Aunt Esther of whom we have heard. Take this for your kindness."

"No, thank you," the little, gray-haired woman said. "I couldn't take money for that happiness," indicating the boy and puppy.

The man looked at Aunt Esther, put his pocketbook away, and began asking questions. His wife also drew her out. She described her work. "I want to do more to make these pets happy," Aunt Esther said. "They respond so to love."

A few days later, a large check came in the mail. The note with it said: "You cannot refuse this. It isn't for you. It's for the pets and the happiness they receive in life because someone is kind to them."

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"A football's a beautiful thing, isn't it?"

"Yes, and practical to boot."

Matter of Form

"Wot's all this about Mrs. A. 'aving 'er hexpenses paid to the seaside?"

"That's right. She's going as a delegate from the guild."

"Delegate, hindeed. She ain't arf as delegate as me."—Atlantic Two Bells.

Signs of the Texans

A reader has spotted this sign in a Houston (Texas) shoe shining parlor:

"Pedal habiliments artistically lubricated and illuminated with ambidextrous facility for the infinitesimal remuneration of 5 cents per operator."

Strong Verb

"If you had a little more spunk," a Jefferson teacher said sternly to one of her boys, "you would stand better in your class. Now, do you know what spunk is?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the boy. "It's the past participle of spank."—Wichita Eagle.

Daily Anecdote

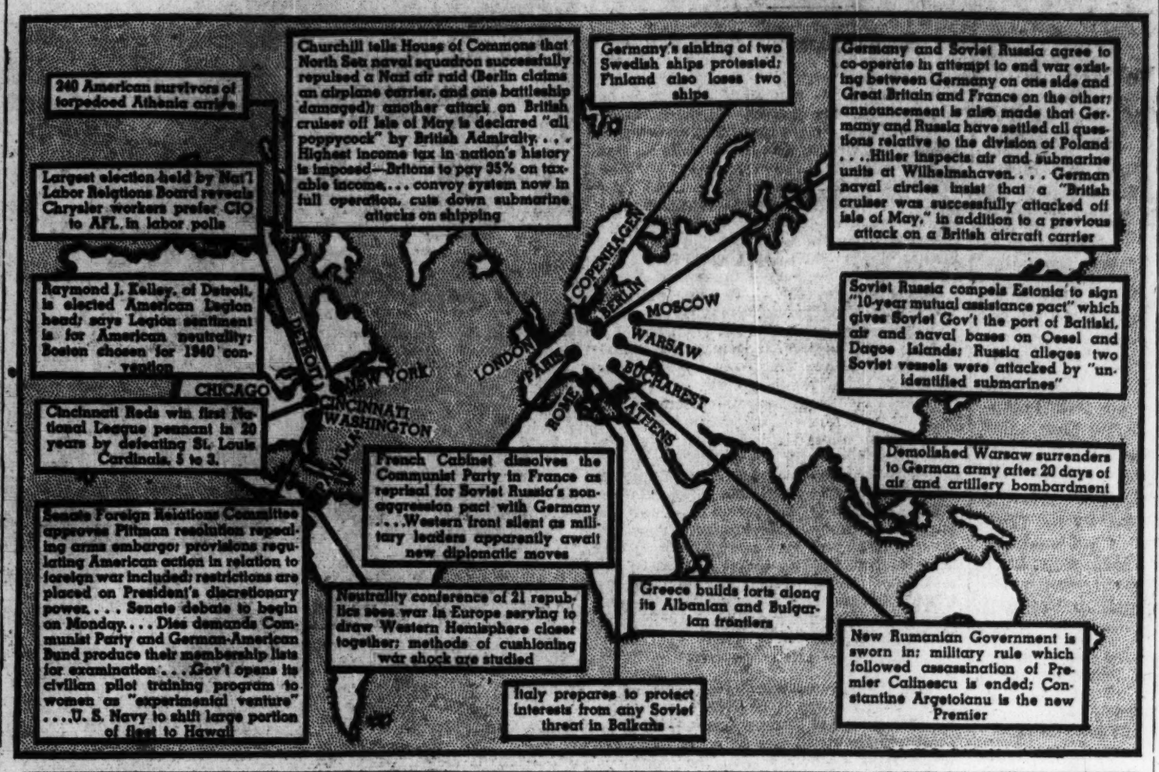
A Generous Artist

J. M. W. Turner, the English artist, was doubly blest; for not only did he posses great genius as a painter, but he knew the deep, quiet pleasures that come from the exercise of a kind and generous nature.

In 1826, at the Academy Exhibition, Turner presented a new picture, called "Cologne—Evening," which attracted much attention. One day, admirers of the work were shocked to discover that the beautiful canvas had lost its brilliancy, and evidently had been tampered with by some vandal. A friend ran to the artist to inform him of the outrage.

"Hush!" admonished Turner. "Don't say anything. The picture was spoiling the effect of Laurence's picture which hangs next to it; so I smirched it with some lampblack. I will wash it off after the exhibition."

World News of the Week at a Glance


240 American survivors of torpedoed Athenia arrive
Largest election held by Nat'l Labor Relations Board reveals Chrysler workers prefer CIO to AFL in labor polls
Raymond J. Kelley, of Detroit, is elected American Legion head; says Legion sentiment is for American neutrality; Boston chosen for 1940 convention
Cincinnati Reds win first National League pennant in 20 years by defeating St. Louis Cardinals, 5 to 3.
Senate Foreign Relations Committee approves Pittman resolution repealing arms embargo; provisions regulating American action in relation to foreign war included; restrictions are placed on President's discretionary power. . . . Senate debate to begin on Monday. . . . Diss demands Communist Party and German-American Bund produce their membership lists for examination . . . Gov't opens its civilian pilot training program to women as "experimental venture" . . . U. S. Navy to shift large portion of fleet to Hawaii
Churchill tells House of Commons that North Sea naval squadron successfully repulsed a Nazi air raid (Berlin claims an airplane carrier, and one battleship damaged); another attack on British cruiser off Isle of May is declared "all poppycock" by British Admiralty. . . . Highest income tax in nation's history is imposed—Britons to pay 35% on taxable income. . . . convoy system now in full operation, cuts down submarine attacks on shipping
Germany's sinking of two Swedish ships protested; Finland also loses two ships
Germany and Soviet Russia agree to co-operate in attempt to end war existing between Germany on one side and Great Britain and France on the other; announcement is also made that Germany and Russia have settled all questions relative to the division of Poland . . . Hitler inspects air and submarine units at Wilhelmshaven. . . . German naval circles insist that a "British cruiser was successfully attacked off Isle of May," in addition to a previous attack on a British aircraft carrier
Soviet Russia compels Estonia to sign "10-year mutual assistance pact" which gives Soviet Gov't the port of Baltiski, air and naval bases on Oesel and Dagoe Islands; Russia alleges two Soviet vessels were attacked by "unidentified submarines"
French Cabinet dissolves the Communist Party in France as reprisal for Soviet Russia's non-aggression pact with Germany . . . Western front silent as military leaders apparently await new diplomatic moves
Demolished Warsaw surrenders to German army after 20 days of air and artillery bombardment
Neutrality conference of 21 republics sees war in Europe serving to draw Western Hemisphere closer together; methods of cushioning war shock are studied
Greece builds forts along its Albanian and Bulgarian frontiers
Italy prepares to protect interests from any Soviet threat in Balkans
New Rumanian Government is sworn in; military rule which followed assassination of Premier Calinescu is ended; Constantine Argetoianu is the new Premier
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
COPENHAGEN
MOSCOW
WARSAW
BUCHAREST
ROME
ATHENS
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
WASHINGTON
DETROIT

Unusual—

P. H. Lovell, London

This curious weather vane with a tractor as the pointer arm is found at Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire. The other silhouettes depict domestic animals and birds on the farm

Daily Quotation

FRIENDSHIP is to be purchased only by friendship. A man may have authority over others; but he can never have their heart but by giving his own.
—BISHOP WILSON.

The Power of Encouragement

"He is the most stupid boy I have ever encountered. I can't teach him a thing." Thus to a visitor to the little school did the teacher characterize a little boy who sat dull and listless in a far corner of the room.

The visitor smiled, but said nothing. After a brief talk to the class, he made his way down the aisle to the desk of the "dull" boy, laid his hand upon the youngster's head, and said in a kindly voice, "Don't be troubled, my boy, by what people say. Some day you may be a great scholar. Try hard, and keep on trying. Don't be discouraged."

This single word of encouragement, coming out of a barrage of accusations of "stupid," "dullard," "good-for-nothing," acted upon the spirit of the lad like drops of rain upon a fading flower. Suddenly his ambitions were aflame, his heart was stirred with a new hope.

"I will show them! I will show them!" he told himself again and again. "I will show them there is something in me!"

Inspired by the kindly encouragement of one who now is nameless, the boy became the famous Dr. Adam Clark, author of the great Commentary on the Bible and other important works.

Great is the power of encouragement!

—Weather Vanes

P. H. Lovell, London

This amusing vane showing two cats sheltered beneath an umbrella, while a third expresses its indignation, is found on a farm house at Farleigh, near Maidstone, Kent

Monitor Movie Guide

Espionage Agent (Warner)—Fictional rewrite from the day's headlines, editorializing for stringent anti-espionage laws in the U. S. and telling a story about a beauteous waif on the international scene who has fallen into the clutches of a spy syndicate. Joel McCrea, Brenda Marshall, Jeffrey Lynn, George Bancroft. — Adults and young people.

Fifth Avenue Girl (RKO)—Farce comedy telling a trivial but amusing story about a lonely millionaire and a jobless girl whom he meets in the park and invites into his home to straighten out his family. Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly share the chief parts.—Adults and young people.

Full Confession (RKO)—Somber drama about a murderer who confesses his crime to a priest and is brought by the latter to give himself up to the authorities and save an innocent man from execution. Victor McLaglen, Sally Eilers, Joseph Calleia, Barry Fitzgerald.—Adults.

No Place to Go (Warner)—Fred Stone, a boy, and a dog are pleasant pals in a story of a veteran who leaves an old soldiers' home to live with his married son and socially-minded daughter-in-law. Adapted from the Kaufman-Ferber play "Minick." Sonny Bupp, Dennis Morgan, Gloria Dickson.—Family.

Stop, Look, and Love (20th-Fox)—Domestic comedy about a middle-class family and the problems of a daughter and her beau. Sure-fire gags and acting to match. Jean Rogers, William Fowley, Robert Kellard, Eddie Collins. — Adults and young people.

The Rains Came (20th-Fox)—Film from Louis Bromfield's novel, handsomely photographed but loosely joined and unpersuasive. Earthquake, flood, and plague in India upset the course of affairs for a philandering lady from England, a remittance man of tarnished reputation, an Indian doctor, and the daughter of a missionary. The conclusion is semi-tragic. Myrna Loy, Tyrone power, George Brent, Maria Ouspenskaya.—Adults.

Above-Average Films

Family — "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweetheart," "Kentucky."

Adults and Young People—"Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Adults Only — "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

Manly Manners

Vocations

Bathtub Vanity Trays

A carpenter kept busy during a slack period by making vanity trays for bathtubs.

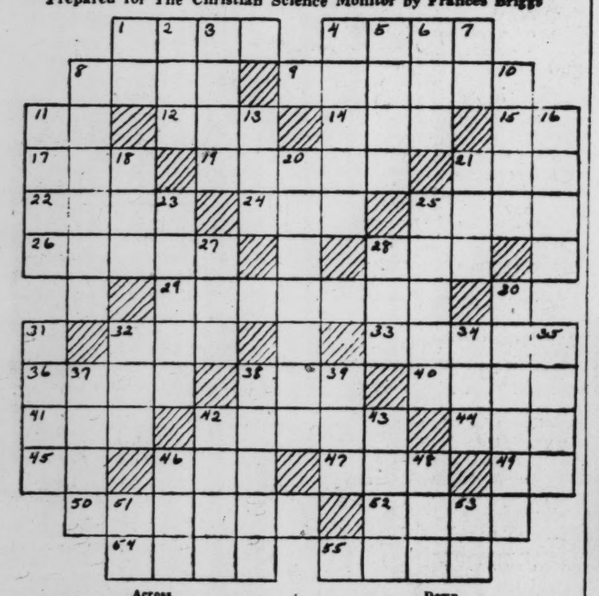
These wooden traps made of pine are extremely simple in construction, and are made to fit firmly across the tub and provide a convenient resting place for creams and other toilet aids. Women customers hailed them as great time-savers in carrying out their beauty rites.—M. S., Cambridge, Mass.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God.—I JOHN 4:7.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A martagon is a hawk, toad, or lily—which?
4—What do you call sides of the crown of a Panama hat?
8—What is name of a size of type?
9—What did Solomon make of ivory and gold with six steps leading up to it?
11—Symbol for iron is what?
12—What is a river of Germany flowing to North Sea?
14—Conjunction.
15—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
17———— Banos is a city of California.
19—Blossom of what tree is State flower of Arkansas?
21—Lowing herd wind slowly over what in Gray's poem?
22—Who was a son of Gad (Num. 26:17)?
24—What animal is used as a beast of burden in Tibet?
25—What animal of nursery tale wore boots?
26—The famous Ahithophel was a native of what place (II Sam. 15:12)?
28—What animal is hero of "Rab and His Friends"?
29—What is a symbol of God's faithfulness and mercy?
32—What is a rustic or clown?
33—What independent kingdom lies between India and Tibet?
36—What is local name for upper course of Thames River, England?
38—Brasilian lily of the palace has flowers of what color?
40—An artifice is what?
41—What bronze coin would you spend in Japan?
42—What is sacred book of Islam?
44—To strike (it beat gently.
45—Symbol for tellurium is what?
46—What do you call a large roofing slate, left rough on one side?
47—What is a familiar name for a cat?
49—Behold!
50—What do you call a raker for a baker's oven?
52—The chimney swift attached what inside a disused chimney?
54—What is name of a cape of North Carolina?
55—The wold carrot is what?

Down

1—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
2—Frozen water is what?
3—Color goorse gray is also called what?
4—You write with what on a blackboard?
5—What is a river of northwestern France?
6—What is a legume of the pea or bean?
7—Article.
8—What is a city of Illinois on Illinois River?
10—Hawsholes of a ship are called what?
11—What is used to mark hole in golf?
13—Nathan Hale was what?
16—If you were in Glendale, Calif., in what direction would you travel to reach Pasadena?
18—What silver coin would you spend in Peru?
20—Gilbert Stuart was a soldier, painter, or general—which?
21—To haul.
23—What character in Greek mythology was eponymous ancestor of Dorians?
25—What actor recently wed Annabella?
27—What is trimmed with ostrich plumes in Gainsborough portraits?
28—Would you don, eat, or row a bauita?
30—What igneous rock would you find at Giant's Causeway, Ireland?
31—What index mark directs special attention to passage or note which follows?
32—What is peg at which quoits are pitched?
34—Young seal is called what?
35—Who was mother of Apollo?
37—Boothayer is what?
38—What was first name of founder of Rhode Island?
39—What is unbranched antler of a young deer?
42—What New Zealand parrot talks and mimics well in captivity?
43—Book of Amos has how many chapters?
46—What do you call fish eggs?
48—What insect depends upon pollen and nectar for food?
51—About.
53—Where is Sioux Falls (abbr.)?

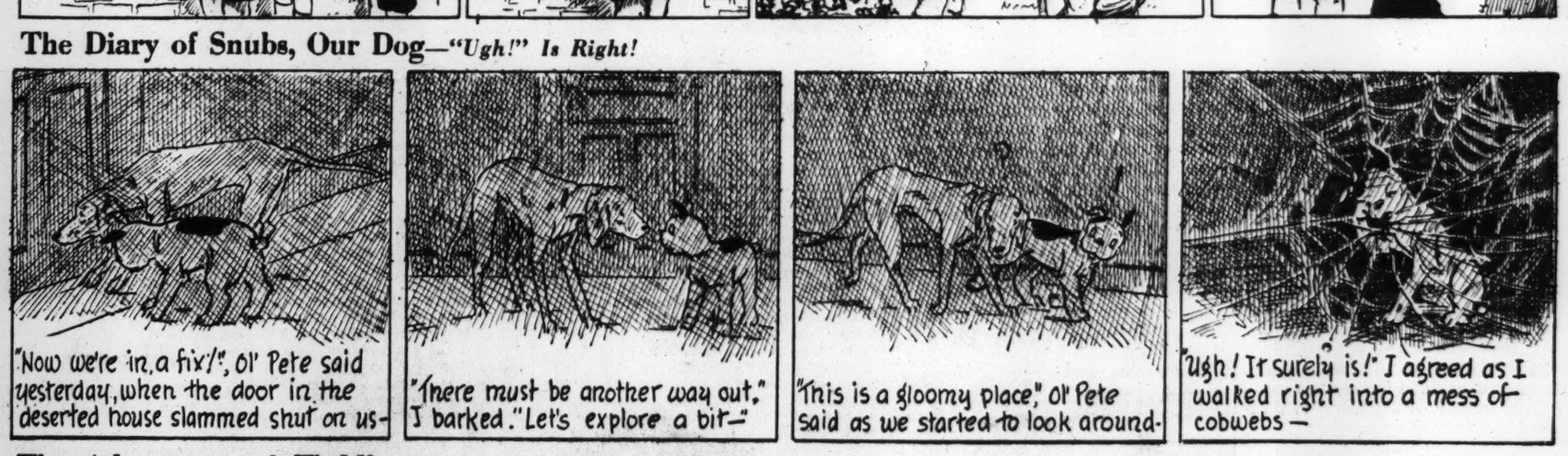
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Critic*

By LE PELLEY

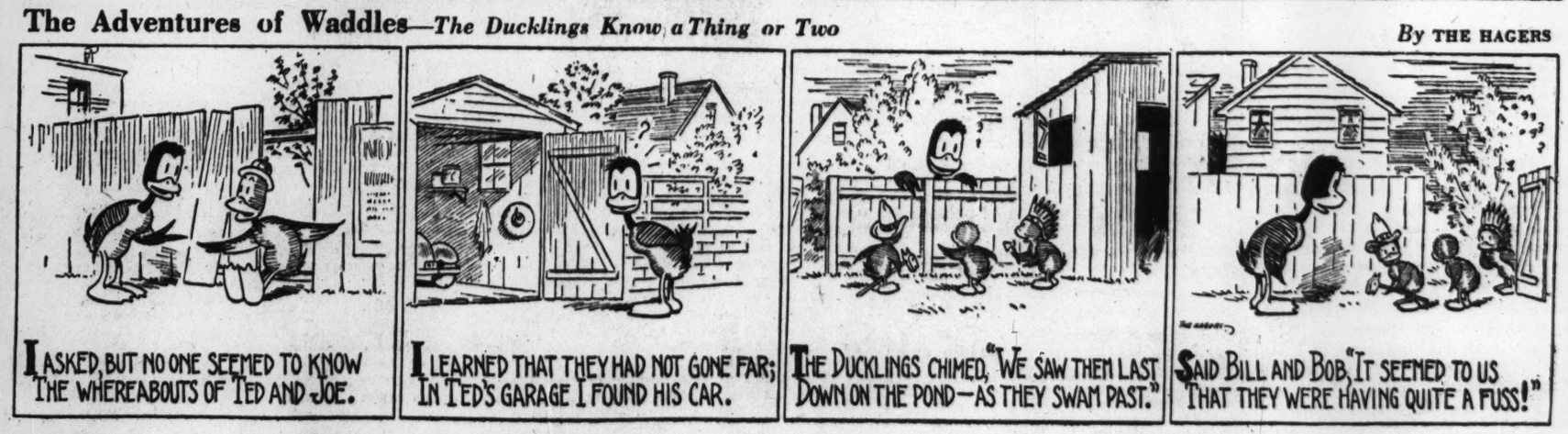
WELL, MARMADUKE'S STILL AT THE VIOLIN! —
SOUNDS ABOUT THE SAME
IT GIVES ME THE CREEPS
LISTEN!
HEAR THAT? HE'S PLAYING MY PIECE, "THE HAPPY FARMER"!
IT DOESN'T SOUND HAPPY TO ME ....
TSK TSK!!
I'LL HAVE TO GO IN THERE! HE ISN'T PLAYING THAT THE WAY IT OUGHT TO BE PLAYED!!
? ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Ugh!" Is Right!*


"Now we're in a fix!", Ol' Pete said yesterday, when the door in the deserted house slammed shut on us—
"There must be another way out," I barked. "Let's explore a bit—"
"This is a gloomy place," Ol' Pete said as we started to look around—
"Ugh! It surely is!" I agreed as I walked right into a mess of cobwebs—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Know a Thing or Two*

By THE HAGERS


I ASKED, BUT NO ONE SEEMED TO KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF TED AND JOE.
I LEARNED THAT THEY HAD NOT GONE FAR; IN TED'S GARAGE I FOUND HIS CAR.
THE DUCKLINGS CHIMED, "WE SAW THEM LAST DOWN ON THE POND—AS THEY SWAM PAST."
SAID BILL AND BOB, "IT SEEMED TO US THAT THEY WERE HAVING QUITE A FUSS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Encirclement" Again

Reichsführer Hitler has made no speeches on the subject, but if he cared to he could declare to the German people today that the Reich is again in danger of encirclement. It is bounded on the west by some well-armed neutral countries and France's Maginot Line, and bounded almost everywhere else by Russia and what Herr Hitler once described in "Mein Kampf" as Russia's "vassal states."

Of course, these states are not quite vassal. But when, after some discussions among Balkan statesmen, Turkey sent its Foreign Minister to Moscow, the growing willingness of the Balkans to become Russian protégés was strongly indicated. The partition of Poland as finally arranged in Moscow may give Germany more than earlier reports anticipated. But it still provides for a common frontier between Russia and Hungary, a country which until now was practically enveloped in the German orbit. And northward along the Baltic, where Britain's objections to imposing guarantees on small states left a big hole in the plans which the Third Reich leaders called "encirclement," Russia today is closing in on German outposts, via Estonia.

While Herr Hitler confined himself to reasonable interpretations of "national self-determination," German statesmen could find no signs pointing to encirclement. When he began absorbing other races—in this case Slavic—such opposition arose as to thrust him into the willing and all too strong arms of the champion of pan-Slavism. The embrace seems friendly enough now. But what if one would wriggle out of it? Might it not tighten?

Strange, too, to find Italy—et tu, Brute?—a partner in this encirclement as it develops in the Balkans. Yet not strange, for that was where the Rome-Berlin Axis always squeaked most loudly with friction. Until Herren Hitler and Ribbentrop provided Comrade Stalin with his big opportunity, Germany was gaining in the Balkans at the expense of Italy. Now Italy, at first sensitive over the Third Reich's sudden departure from Axis policy for a Moscow mission, is seeing in Russia a possible bulwark for all anti-German interests in the Balkans.

Politics may make strange bedfellows. But the strange bedfellows in Berlin and Moscow are making stranger politics. And probably no one is more surprised than one of them, whose leaders risked encirclement of Germany by Slavs as an alternative to negotiation with one branch of the race, the Poles.

Relief for the Chinese

War-torn China is extremely well off compared with partitioned Poland, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, told the Women's National Press Club in Washington the other day. Yet, however bravely hopeful he and the Chinese people may be, the plight of millions of destitute civilian refugees from the war areas in the Far East is bad enough, in all conscience, to deserve the sympathy of Americans.

In New York, the United Council for Civilian Relief in China is making a campaign under the chairmanship of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Charles A. Beard, and Henry Luce, supporting the council's work, point out that with Japan and Russia reportedly having made a truce on the Manchurian border, the Japanese army is launching a more drastic drive to finish the war. Relief forces foresee more thousands of homeless and wounded noncombatants. And even if the war were ended tomorrow there would remain a long period of dislocation and hardship. Any contributions to the civilian relief in China may be counted on to do a needed humanitarian job.

Legionnaires Against War

War brought the American Legion into existence, but the Legionnaires want no more of it—and they don't want to send their sons into the trenches. Note their protest, in their Chicago convention, against the belief that the United States "must inevitably become involved in the present European conflict"; their demand that the President and the Congress pursue a policy that "will prevent involvement," and their advocacy of a policy of neutrality and peace for their Nation. It is instructive to find that men who know war are anything but belligerent.

Trade With Belligerents

Americans interested in neutrality have much to learn from countries which have had a longer and closer experience. Sweden, for instance, in her efforts to maintain a noncombatant status, has proved two things:

1. Official neutrality can be maintained while trading with belligerents. Americans who are assuming that repeal of the arms embargo would be equivalent to entering the war might consider the fact that in the World War Sweden's entire trade was with belligerents or by their leave. Her ships entered war zones the minute they left port, but Sweden did not enter the war.

2. The distinction between arms and other war materials made by the present American embargo is not made by belligerents. Three Swedish ships have been torpedoed while carrying wood and cellulose to England. In Berlin it was said:

> The German submarine commander only did his duty in hindering the transportation of cellulose to Britain, since from there it would have returned to Germany in the form of high explosive shells.

And as for timber, Berlin explained that it could be used in mines which produced coal from which steam could be made to run machines to fashion "war materials." A glance at the contraband lists of any belligerent makes it plain that while refusal to ship arms may satisfy those who would feel safer or easier in their consciences if America only continued to supply cotton and not guncotton, the belligerents themselves make no such distinction between the materials with which war is waged.

'A Rose by Any Other Name'—

Comes now the season of fall flower shows, and we gather from the news that a dazzling dahlia display of 10,000 blooms is taking place in New York. There is a certain convenience about these metropolitan shows where a whole exhibit can be devoted to a single type of flower and where the casual, uninitiated visitor may be relatively sure that anything he calls a dahlia will be a dahlia.

Even there, it seems, some of the smaller varities are known as pompons. In a more general exhibit, the novice may be put to it to distinguish among dahlias, chrysanthemums and asters. The sweet little blossom he takes to be a zinnia out of his grandmother's garden may prove to be an aster, a marigold, or a calendula. Attendants at such affairs are always very gracious, but the situation is not saved by their kindly wonder when we fail to notice, to them, significant differences of leaf or petal or stamen.

Many a man who enjoys seeing flowers is barely able to tell a rhododendron from a lilac and is uncomfortable when the subject of azaleas is brought up. Or he may pride himself that at least he knows a carnation when he sees it, but he may be a little hazy about telling one from a pink or a pink from a bachelor's button. And when it comes to deciding whether to say gladiolus, gladiolas or gladioli, and where to put the accent, strong and virile characters have been known to go into a peculiar shiver.

In the interests of larger and happier attendance at flower shows, we offer—gratis—the following proposal to the managements of such events: Provide a certain flower (don't bother to tell us what it is) which, when worn in the buttonhole, gives the wearer the unquestioned privilege of designating any and all blossoms of whatever shape, size or color, as simply "posies" without being pressed for particulars.

World Series—How Long?

Those unapproachable Yankees, champions of the baseball field for three years without interruption, are ready once again to defend their elusive crown against a new and reputedly powerful invader from the western section of the National League—the Cincinnati Reds. That the steam-rolling American League titleholders will not be denied in the so-called blue ribbon classic which opens in the massive New York stadium Wednesday, is the almost unanimous opinion of unbiased observers.

The men who follow the major league pennant races from April until October, no longer ponder over the possible World Series winner. At least, they do not while the Yankees are participating. The scribes merely huddle and whisper: "Wonder how long will it last this time?"

The Bookshelf

Seven Years of Roosevelt

No previous period in American history ever had such abundant contemporary documents as the present. No other President ever had a more revealing, more damaging, book written about him while he was still in office than Raymond Moley's AFTER SEVEN YEARS (New York: Harper. $3.) Professor Moley, as nobody has forgotten, was the professor ex machina of the Roosevelt inner circle for four full and historic years. Few men, other than Col. Edward M. House, ever enjoyed more back-stairs power.

Now Professor Moley tells all. He parted ways with the President in 1936; he has edited a magazine ever since. Naturally, his book is not objective. It is a very personal account of people and events, which deserves to be of public record even if the sharpened pen does sometimes scratch the page.

Professor Moley had a little notebook, and in his every moment of privacy he put down in his notebook what had been going on. He reproduces photostats of some of his jottings. There is no reason to doubt the essential accuracy of the accounts. They are an important and rare contribution to our knowledge of the times. But it must be remembered that the reporting, the interpretations, the sequences, the elisions, the explanations, the colorings and shadings, are all Professor Moley's.

* * *

Should such revelations be published while their principal object is still Chief Magistrate of the land? Many whose criticisms of President Roosevelt are as ardent as Professor Moley's may doubt it. The account is important; it may tremendously affect the historical judgment on President Roosevelt. But those who relish it most may not quite like the taste. Professor Moley is the smug little boy who has brought the whole horrid story to teacher; his eyes have been opened and he has seen the iniquity of what his former playfellows were doing. Certainly teacher is glad to know of these events, but she doesn't have to like and admire the talebearer.

Nevertheless, the book—written with great skill—is filled with acute observation and analysis. Here is an example: "The hitch came with Roosevelt's failure to follow through. Pragmatism requires the application of the test of utility or workableness or success. And by this Roosevelt refused to abide. He would launch an idea as an experiment, but, once it had been launched, he would not subject it to the pragmatic test. It became, in his mind, an expression of settled conviction, an indispensable element in a great, unified plan. . . .

* * *

"If this aggregation of policies springing from circumstances, motives, purposes, and situations so various gave the observer the sense of a certain rugged grandeur, it arose chiefly from the wonder that one man could have been so flexible as to permit himself to believe so many things in so short a time. But to look upon these policies as the result of a unified plan was to believe that the accumulation of stuffed snakes, baseball pictures, school flags, old tennis shoes, carpenter's tools, geometry books, and chemistry sets in a boy's bedroom could have been put there by an interior decorator."

And Professor Moley's conclusion is an aphorism: "Progressivism has always thrived upon the attacks of its enemies. It remains to be seen whether it can survive the mistakes of its friends. . . . Our future can be what we choose to make it, if we can implement the power of government with a measure of fine thinking as well as of generous impulse."

E. D. C.

Simple

IT'S ANOTHER CASE OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE. I HELP HIM TO STAY FLAT ON THE GROUND, AND HE ASSISTS ME TO SIT UP COMFORTABLY!
RUSSIA
Gropper

"Making" Land

One of the interesting and rather spectacular autumn tasks on a New Hampshire farm a quarter of a century ago was "making" land. It was probably more enjoyable to a twelve-year-old than to the others. Still, in retrospect, one is sure that the men and the Morgans enjoyed it also. In "Maria Chapdelaine," one remembers how the French Canadians "made" land, their zeal and deep feeling of satisfaction as stumps and rocks were removed to leave a field of rich, dark soil for future crops and pasture areas. It is true that now we realize our national zeal for "making" land has been carried too far. Some areas are meant for woods and grazing, not for crops.

But on a sunny September day, when Monadnock stood clear and blue in the sky, Father would say, "Hitch up Daisy and Buttercup, Son. We'll start clearing in the south pasture."

Each year a section of this pasture had been cleared of stumps and rocks and added to the big field where clover and timothy hay, oats and corn were grown for the herd of Jerseys. Years past, the area had been lumbered. The white pines must have been a majestic sight, for the old stumps, now crumbling, were two to three feet in diameter, Granite rocks of all sizes and shapes were scattered thickly over the ground, just as they had been left by the last glacier long centuries ago. When Father's brother, who had settled on a stoneless farm on the prairies, visited the home farm, he always made his joke about eastern cows with pointed noses. Their noses had to be pointed, he said, in order to reach the grass between rocks.

* * *

Pulling the stumps was an art in itself. Father and John, the hired man, who was an integral part of the family, uncovered one or two main roots. The earth was removed from beneath the roots so a heavy chain could be slipped beneath them. The chain was then placed over or around the stump in such a fashion that a leverage could be obtained. Then the Morgans were hitched on.

It was always an exciting moment as the horses started to pull. Would the roots break? Or would the whole stump, with its tangle of roots, slowly and grudgingly yield to the power? Grandfather prided himself on his ability to study a stump and to figure out just where leverage could best be applied. Father always said, "Let your Grandfather decide, Son. He's pulled out hundreds of them. He made our farm for us. Forty years ago, when he settled here with Grandmother, this big field was woods. You watch him as he decides. This is one kind of work where speed doesn't count."

* * *

It was always remarkable to me that the horses were so slow and careful. Morgans are a lively, high-spirited breed of horses. Yet when pulling stumps, they worked slowly and carefully. Grandfather would speak quietly, and Daisy and Buttercup would settle into their collars. They seemed to be feeling their way. If the roots did not give, after a moment or two, Grandfather would ease them back, and swing them to right or left by a quiet "Gee" or "Haw." Again the horses would settle into their collars and begin to exert their surprising strength. As the first faint crackle came, it Grandfather was satisfied, he would say, "Now then!" And the horses would suddenly put forth their might, and over the stump would come. Then a proud lad was allowed to help load it on the stone drag and to drive the team to the stump pile, where some day there would be a grand bonfire.

Clearing the rocks had a two-fold phase. First of all, the rocks which could be handled were piled on the drag and taken to the huge stone heap, monument to many previous years' work. The rocks which were too large to handle were later dynamited by a neighbor who was expert in the work. Then the pieces were hauled away.

A fortnight's steady labor might result in half an acre of land for plowing. While a lad could work only an hour after school and on Saturdays, he was proud on the day when Father and the Morgans put the plow to the new area and turned over the furrows of rich soil. There was a deep sense of satisfaction in knowing that the earth would give us and our animals good food as a result of our labors.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

North . . South . . East . . West

A Motion Always in Order

By Frank L. Perrin

The rules of parliamentary practice provide that a motion to adjourn is always in order, and that the motion is not debatable. Many loyal and patriotic Americans have, either silently or audibly, seconded the President's motion that politics be adjourned for the period of the present war emergency. But it seems that the rule forbidding debate of the motion does not apply, or that at least it is not to be observed.

As the time draws near for the preliminary opening of the 1940 national election campaign it is easily explainable, from a tactical standpoint, that those responsible for the mistakes and admitted failures of the New Deal high command in Washington feel that the less said about the matter the better. The little boy who broke into the cookie package felt much the same. On the other hand, those who claim to have discovered how and by whom the mistakes and preventable errors have been committed, indicate more than a willingness to publish their charges and unofficial findings broadcast.

At the moment, the most eloquent and insistent witness to volunteers is Mr. John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee. He assumes, probably by right, the privilege of speaking for the entire committee membership in opposing an adjournment of partisan politics at this time, if such action will make it impossible for the party he represents to indict and try the opposition on charges of incompetency and maladministration. From the standpoint of a dauntless commanding general this attitude to do or die, survive or perish, sink or swim, may appear logical and unavoidable.

* * *

But it may be that Mr. Hamilton is looking somewhat too far ahead. It is a foregone conclusion, according to many of those best informed in Republican Party circles, that precedent will be observed and that a successor to the present chairman will be chosen before the opening of next year's campaign. This is no personal reflection, and it implies no charges of failure. It means that a chairman who commanded the forces in a losing campaign will not be asked to lead again as his own successor. Somewhat more importantly, it means that Mr. Hamilton is not properly qualified or in a position to suggest, much less direct, the platform, the candidates, or the policies of the coming campaign.

It is interesting, nevertheless, to undertake to analyze the motives and aims which prompt the present chairman in violently, and with such finality, denouncing a proposed coalition of Democrats and Republicans in both the North and the South, as the surest, safest and best means of effecting the defeat of the New Deal leadership and of a threatened and possible movement to destroy the third-term tradition. There must be behind these motives and aims a desire to impose and perpetuate the selfish and none too popular theory that "to the victor belong the spoils."

* * *

We have all, either silently or vociferously, subscribed to the theory in times past that a delegation of the power or right to make and administer the laws carried with it the right to all the emoluments, all the jobs, and as much of the revenues as could be appropriated without too great danger of being called to account. Minority parties, in the years of their remorse and threatened reformation, are convinced, and teach, that all this is wrong. History repeats itself. There seems to be no hoped-for reformation in the council chambers even of those who cry most loudly for reforms.

A year ago, and even a few months ago, when the need seemed to many to be so great, if it was hoped to reverse the present order in Washington, it was indicated that in both the North and the South there was a strong movement in the direction of non-partisan or independent action. Now, somewhat more hopefully than a year ago, the Republican Party leaders sense the possibility of success in 1940 without surrendering to or sharing anything with those traditionally or sympathetically allied with the conservative Democratic Party members in Congress or out.

Is it not true that there is too much at stake to warrant the rejection of the implied proffer, from unselfish, loyal and disillusioned Democrats in every part of the country, of substantial aid and co-operation in a time, not of declared temporary emergency, but of actually imposed and continuing emergency? There will be, I am convinced, no compelling or persuasive demand that the outgoing or incoming chairman of the Republican Party monopolize the spoils which may fall to the victors.

Mirror of World Opinion

Checking Terrorism

The method of aggression is always the same—the atrocity campaign, the ultimatum, the assertion that it has been rejected before there has been time to read it, the bombing, the troops on the march. Serbia in 1914, Austria in 1937, Czechoslovakia in 1938, Poland in 1939 are all instances of the classic German way of picking a quarrel. The outside world has never been in a doubt about it, and least of all at this moment. Germany brands herself as the aggressor, and, since Italy is taking no initiative, she stands alone, except in so far as she may have the promise of secret support from Russia. British and French action is predetermined in such a situation, and there is not the slightest doubt about it.

. . . We have no need to define our war-aims. They are all summed up in the supreme one of creating an international order in which men and women may pursue the life of peace without fear. Let us hold to that, and firmly resolve that it shall not be perverted by any of the trials and afflictions that await us.—*London (Eng.) Sunday Times.*

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

These first weeks of war leave on my thought one main impression — that of change. It is not only that the outward aspects of life in our cities and towns have changed or that men and women have been called up either for active service or for various kinds of national service at home. It is rather the change of habits, thought and outlook. Roughly, this sense of necessary, inevitable, desirable change is reflected in the phrase that may be heard on everybody's lips: "Things in the world couldn't go on like that. There has got to be a change."

The other day I was in a country district where mothers and children, evacuated from some of the poorer parts of London, have been received by villagers. Ninety per cent of the "evacuees" have settled without much difficulty into their new surroundings. They came with their town (or even slum) habits, but seemed to feel that as townspeople they were somehow superior to the bumpkins of the countryside. Fortunately the weather has been fine. They could explore the countryside, pick blackberries, watch or help in the digging of potatoes and, in many instances, taste fresh fruit and vegetables for the first time in their lives. Some of the mothers began by rushing to the country shops for canned food. They could hardly believe that the villagers looked upon canned food as second best. By degrees they are getting used to the change.

The countryside itself wants to do, and is doing, all it can to help in winning the war. I happened to be there on the morrow of an especially unimaginative announcement made by radio on behalf of some official department or other. The announcement apologized for the withdrawal of restrictions upon anti-aircraft and machine-gun practice on Sundays and Bank Holidays. These restrictions, it said, had been imposed "in order not to disturb the amenities of the countryside"; but now that we were at war it was hoped that people in the country would understand the reason for the withdrawal.

* * *

I found the countryside exasperated by this announcement. "Don't they understand we *want* our amenities to be disturbed?" was a typical exclamation. The countryside is glad to feel that it is "in the war"; and it would be happier if it were quite sure that people in authority know how determined it is, and that they are equally determined.

A further impression is that before very long there will have to be changes in a good many of our present official arrangements. Whereas, when war began in 1914, we suffered from under-organization, except as regards the Navy and the small Expeditionary Force prepared for service overseas, we are suffering today from over-organization planned on paper in quarters where there may have been no strong belief that the plans would ever have to be carried out. So there have been some hitches and muddles which a little practical forethought might have avoided. These things will have to be and are being changed. The best thing about them is the general determination that they shall be changed quickly, and for the better.

Socially, this planting of hundreds of thousands, not to say millions, of town-bred folk upon the countryside means a very important change. Whole classes of Britons who had never met before, and knew little or nothing of each other's ways of life, are "becoming acquainted." If the war lasts three years or longer, and is accompanied by events which show the wisdom of this migration, the effect upon the life of our people will be incalculable. A new unity may appear. The "class struggle" may be recognized as an evil idea and, in so far as it existed, as an evil thing. Nay, more. Townsfolk may come to see how high a proportion of the so-called "upper classes" in the country are really public servants of the first order, the natural and respected leaders of the districts to which they "belong," and entitled to wield some measure of authority because they work harder and give more than anybody else.

* * *

Politically, too, change is in the air. The House of Commons, with its strong Conservative majority, has suddenly ceased to be ruled by party feeling. It has come to life as an active trustee of the nation, neither sparing criticism of what is faulty nor withholding support from what is good. The wholesome innovation by which selected members of the Labor Opposition have independent access to Government Departments and are entitled to receive confidential information, strengthens public confidence that nothing is being done or will be done of which the nation's elected representatives would not approve.

More important still is the change in political thought about the future. Neither the crushing of Poland by Germany and Russia, nor naval losses like the sinking of the aircraft carrier Courageous, nor uncertainty about the course the war may take has affected the deepening and widening conviction that peace, when it comes, must bring fundamental international change.

Some of the ablest British, French, and German minds are already at work on this problem which, in essence, transcends any statement of "war aims" and bears upon the future of civilization itself. So we are not, as an American preacher once said, "stumbling backward into the future with our eyes on the past." We are looking forward into the future with our backs turned to the past, save in so far as the lessons of the past may teach us what to avoid.

And this, in itself, is an almost revolutionary change.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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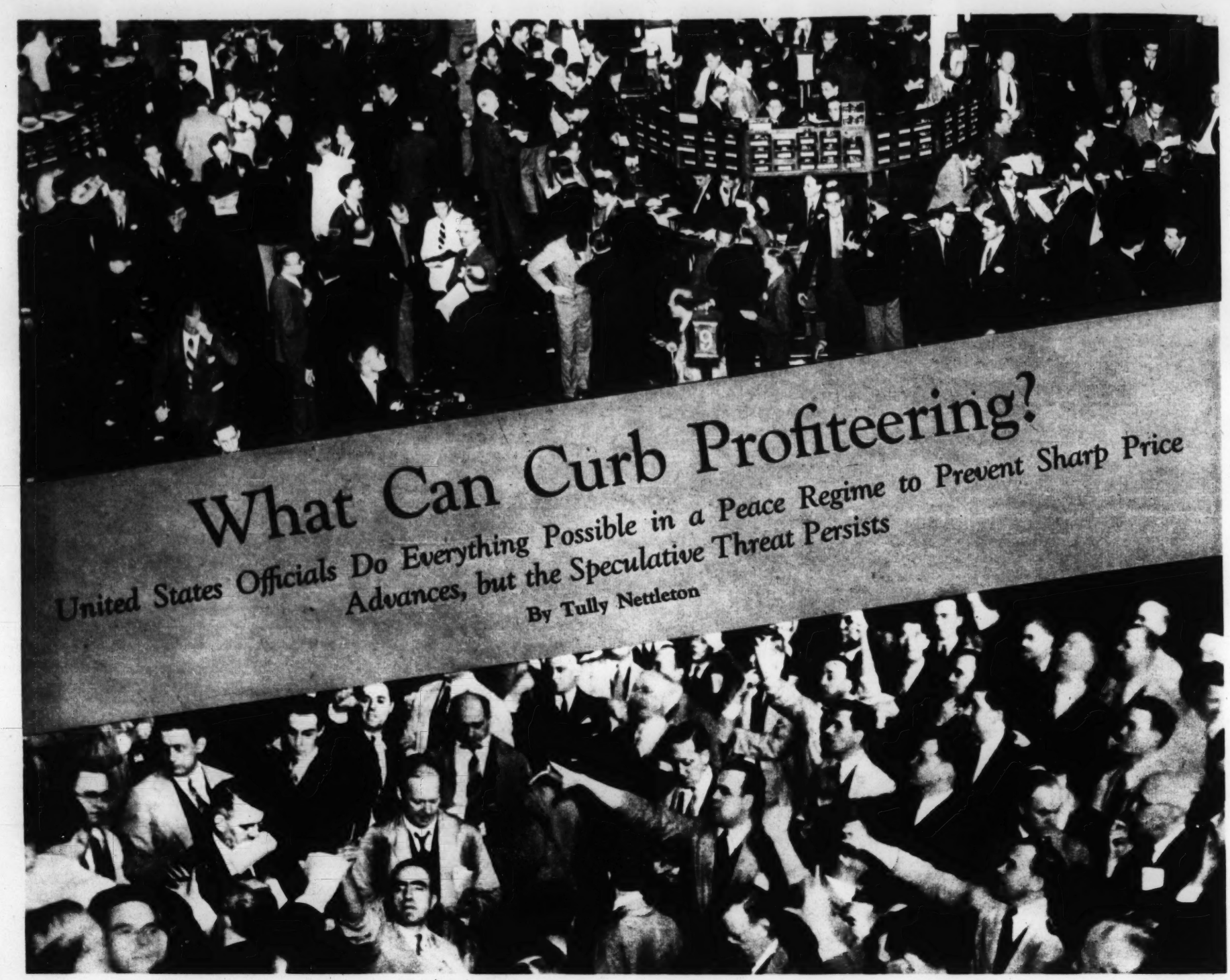


What Can Curb Profiteering?

United States Officials Do Everything Possible in a Peace Regime to Prevent Sharp Price Advances, but the Speculative Threat Persists

By Tully Nettleton

AS STOCKS AND "FUTURES" CONTINUE THEIR UPSURGE

Acme, Wide World

On the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange (top). Above, In the Chicago Board of Trade Wheat Pit

"NO MORE THAN two pounds of sugar to a customer." War on the Polish plains was not yet ten days old when these signs appeared in some American grocery stores. Thousands of tons of sugar lay in warehouses only a few miles away; Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Cuba were crying to sell America more of the sweet juice from their canebrakes; domestic stocks were so sufficient that companies in the inter-mountain area placed orders with one western railroad to move 2,600 carloads of beet sugar to the east within ten days.

The absurdity of it—of scarcity reports in Michigan, a sugar beet region, and in Washington or Boston, next door to tremendous refineries—soon became apparent; but not before the Government had taken one of the first steps it can take in cracking down on possible profiteering. It threw off in an instant the whole laborious system of sugar quotas—of limitations on production and importation.

Yet the situation already had recalled evidently to the minds of millions the condition which existed not at the beginning but at the end of the first World War. Would there be profiteering in foodstuffs, wearing apparel, fuel, military supplies, and so forth again? Or will there be yet?

* * *

The answer is not one that can be given in any hard and fast terms. The United States Government certainly will do all it can to prevent profiteering. The Administration is in no mood to acquiesce in sharp and speculative price advances, and public sentiment is clearly much more alert against the threat than it was in 1914 or 1915.

It is significant to recall that increases in the cost of living did not come quickly after the outbreak of the first World War. There was a speculative flurry in the wheat market, but retail prices in the United States made only a barely perceptible rise during a year and a half or more.

The increases in the costs of goods came not with the outbreak of the war or soon after but rather only when war's attrition had worn down supplies of the materials of living. Then it was not mere rumor of scarcity, as in the sugar rush last month, but actual shortage was threatening in some commodities, and the profiteering problem, or at least the high price problem, became more and more acute not merely to the end of the war but reached some of its more spectacular stages a year after the armistice.

So the questions arise, What are the prospects of holding prices down to reasonable levels during the present war and what can the American Government do to keep them fair, especially in the cases of foods and essential materials?

At the outset there are plentiful supplies of most staple commodities, such as wheat, corn, sugar, cotton, rubber, cocoa, and metals—probably better in most respects than in 1914—both in the American market and the world markets.

Some experts believe there is not much the Government can do to control prices so long as the United States is not itself at war. And it seems probably true that direct governmental price fixing and regulation of supplies could not be undertaken unless under war powers—though some think these might come ahead of war itself.

But Government officials already have indicated that there are at least two other lines along which they can act to prevent price abuses, artificial shortages, or market manipulation even under peace-time authority.

The first of these is the lifting of administrative restrictions on production of agricultural commodities, as was so completely and unceremoniously done in the case of sugar. Acreages of wheat, corn, and rice could be increased by simply raising or taking off the limitations within which soil conservation benefit payments are made. Even before that the Government can release stocks of wheat, corn, or cotton which it holds under loan or in the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has long contended that the agriculture adjustment machinery could be used to increase production as well as to reduce it, and now the extra fertility of some of the restored acres may be of use.

The second line of defense, though he called it the "first," was described by Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, in a speech to the National Petroleum Association at Atlantic City on Sept. 13. It consists of application of the antitrust laws to break open the "bottle necks and toll bridges" in merchandise distribution which may be the result of greediness by large corporations, by trade associations of small firms, or by labor unions.

* * *

Mr. Arnold declared that antitrust proceedings, aimed to determine whether price rises are caused by use of arbitrary power, can focus attention on the problems of particular industries to obtain corrections. Where necessary, the method of simultaneous prosecution of several groups responsible for trade restrictions in a certain line of goods can accomplish wonders. He also warned that trade associations must not exceed their legitimate functions by engaging in covert price-fixing, and that the Department will take action if sellers go further than Congress intended in the Robinson-Patman Act, the Miller-Tydings Fair Trade Law, and the Agricultural Marketing Acts.

Thus far we have considered only one kind of profiteering, namely that which may affect domestic consumers. During the World War there was some grumbling on the part of the British and French that they were being made to pay extortionate prices for war supplies bought in America. If the United States succeeds in remaining neutral in this war it will stand to gather into its hoards practically all that remains of the world's gold, and there is nothing but moral law to appeal to if American producers and sellers of steel, copper, meat, grain, and the like see fit to collect the last farthing in blood money from nations at war.

Of course the defense is offered that these buyers for foreign account have free access to the same markets in which Americans buy and have to pay no more for the goods than Americans pay. In other words, there is no two-price system at their expense. In fact, a continuation of the export subsidy on cotton would be a two-price system to their advantage. But by the same token, purchases by nations at war bid up the prices which American consumers have to pay for American goods, and to that extent at least American public sentiment must be interested in what war-time economic demands do to the cost of living at home.

It has been indicated that the United States Government will not object if France and Britain decide to set up a joint purchasing agency in the country so as not to bid against each other. Possibly the only way of going further in keeping down the prices of commodities they buy would be to concentrate sales also through some government channel on the supplying side.

During the World War, even before the United States became a participant, Congress enacted special profits taxes to capture for the Government some of the millions that were being made in war trade. This time, with a more pressing budgetary and debt situation, such taxes might be considered even sooner. A tax on munitions manufacturers was imposed in 1916 and an excess profits tax on all businesses making more than 8 per cent on their investment was enacted just a month before the American declaration of war. The rates of this tax were sharply raised after American entry into the war, and although there was difficulty in determining the investment of business on which profits should be allowed, the tax produced approximately one-fourth of

(Continued on page 14)

The Time Calls the Man

Jan Christian Smuts Once More Prime Minister of South African Republic in an Emergency

By Donovan Richardson

Chief Editorial Writer, The Christian Science Monitor

© Sport and General

AT ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY, SCOTLAND

When General Smuts Was Installed as University Rector, in 1934. Just Behind Him Walked Sir James M. Barrie, and Two Steps in Front Strode Former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin (At Left)

"GERMANY STILL BELIEVES that . . . a military machine is sufficient to govern the world. She has not yet realised that ultimately all victories are moral, and that even the political government of the world is a moral government. The fundamental issue in this struggle in which we are engaged today is that the government of the world is not military, and it cannot be ruled by a military machine, but by the principles of equity, justice, fairness and equality."

Those words were not spoken in 1939, but in 1917. The man who so surely discerned the fundamental issue then may become the best spokesman for those who see the issue as tragically unchanged today. That man is Jan Christian Smuts.

Who can fathom the inscrutable forces which propel on to the world's stage the chief actors in the nations' drama? In times like these great causes have a way of throwing up the men who best symbolize them. In recent years Adolf Hitler has epitomized German nationalism and National Socialist militarism. In the present war all eyes have focused on him. In the opposite camp no such symbolic figure has yet arisen, no recognized spokesman of international ideals and the multitudes' hope for a peaceful world.

* * *

Possibly no such leader will arise. The stage is so crowded today with clashing engines of war that few have even observed the appearance of a man who perhaps better than any other is equipped to play the role. But on Sept. 6, as a result of a Cabinet shift barely noticed at the time, a potential protagonist of a new world order stepped into the wings. After several years spent in semi-retirement, or playing a minor part, Jan Christian Smuts became again Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, a post which puts him on the stage.

It may be forgotten that the one-time Boer general organized victory in the World War, then protested against the Versailles peace. And only those who have scanned the far horizons for signs that internationalism lives will have noticed the occasional clear and helpful restatements of ideals that have come occasionally out of South Africa during a time when the League of Nations appeared to be sinking into helpless desuetude.

* * *

But if this war continues for another year, and if men, unwilling to fight for petty aims or temporary peace, demand a stable settlement based on tolerance and world order, Jan Christian Smuts may well become such a spokesman as Woodrow Wilson was in 1918. Indeed, he could carry farther the torch lit then; for as a practical handler of men Smuts can bring to the role qualities that America's war-time President seldom expressed. And the time is riper, or will be if war lasts long.

If Reichsführer Hitler, with an anti-Semitic phobia acquired in youth is the natural exponent of German racism, this Afrikander, who proved within his own experience British tolerance for other races and former enemies, is the natural symbol for that league of nations which is the British Commonwealth. Indeed he could even more appropriately speak for a federation of free peoples, for more than any contemporary statesman this veldtman has a genuine "Weltanschauung" or world outlook.

For General Smuts' concept has a spiritual breadth, overriding geographical borders and wiping out materialistic racial divisions. He has had the vision to say, "The most noble expression of the idea of the League of Nations was given almost three thousand years ago." He refers to the words of Isaiah:

> And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. . . . And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. . . .

But the man who will be called to speak for and lead the forces which demand a world order of peace and justice must have more than vision. Let us examine some of the required qualities and the Smuts' record:

Intelligence: The backveld boy who only learned to read at 12, at 16 memorized a Greek grammar in one week, went on to head both parts of the Law Tripos at Cambridge University, at the same time producing a 70,000-word book on Walt Whitman, put into thought and words the best early draft of the League of Nations, and enunciated a new philosophical concept which brought world-wide recognition from savants.

Tolerance: Jan Smuts, of Dutch antecestry, fought as a Boer general against the British, yet became the mainstay of British power in South Africa, signed the Versailles Treaty under protest, attacked the occupation of the Ruhr and continually pleaded for better treatment of Germany; yet has just taken office on the issue of supporting Britain against Germany. He had the largeness of mind to say at Versailles that the treaty did not make peace, and to call for peace to be made in the hearts of the people in a "contrite spirit . . . a spirit of pity, mercy and forgiveness."

* * *

Activity: Beginning when as Kruger's State Attorney he took over the police chief's work, going on as a daring leader of commandos in the Boer War, as strike settler in South Wales and strike breaker at Johannesburg, as organizer of a party and holder of four portfolios in the Cape Town Cabinet, as suppressor of rebellion and conqueror of German East Africa in 1916, as member of Britain's War Cabinet and organizer of the Royal Air Force, as negotiator for peace and the League, later for the Irish Free State, and now again as leader of a Government, General Smuts has been a man of action. He has been farmer as well as lawyer, politician as well as philosopher, soldier as well as scholar, botanist as well as statesman. Indeed, he rests in action. Once he said: "I was so tired I hadn't the strength to do more than climb the mountains."

He may not be called to London again as in 1917 to organize military resistance and negotiate for peace. His great value may be as the philosopher of internationalism. Who better can answer the new pantheism which sinks all individualism in nationalism than the man who wrote: "We do not believe in Pantheistic Oneness. . . . We believe in a Unity where all individuals are filled with the one reality—indivisible Truth."

* * *

And in a new period of war-born fatalism, when men are wondering why they stumble into catastrophe against their will what statesman of today speaks with more fundamental assurance: "There is nothing in the nature of things which is alien to what is best in us. There is no malign fatalism which makes fools of us in our dark striving toward the good. . . . As virtue is its own reward; so life carries its own sanctions and the guarantee of its own highest fulfillments and perfections."

On such a broad and firm foundation the leader of a new world order must stand.

Underwood & Underwood

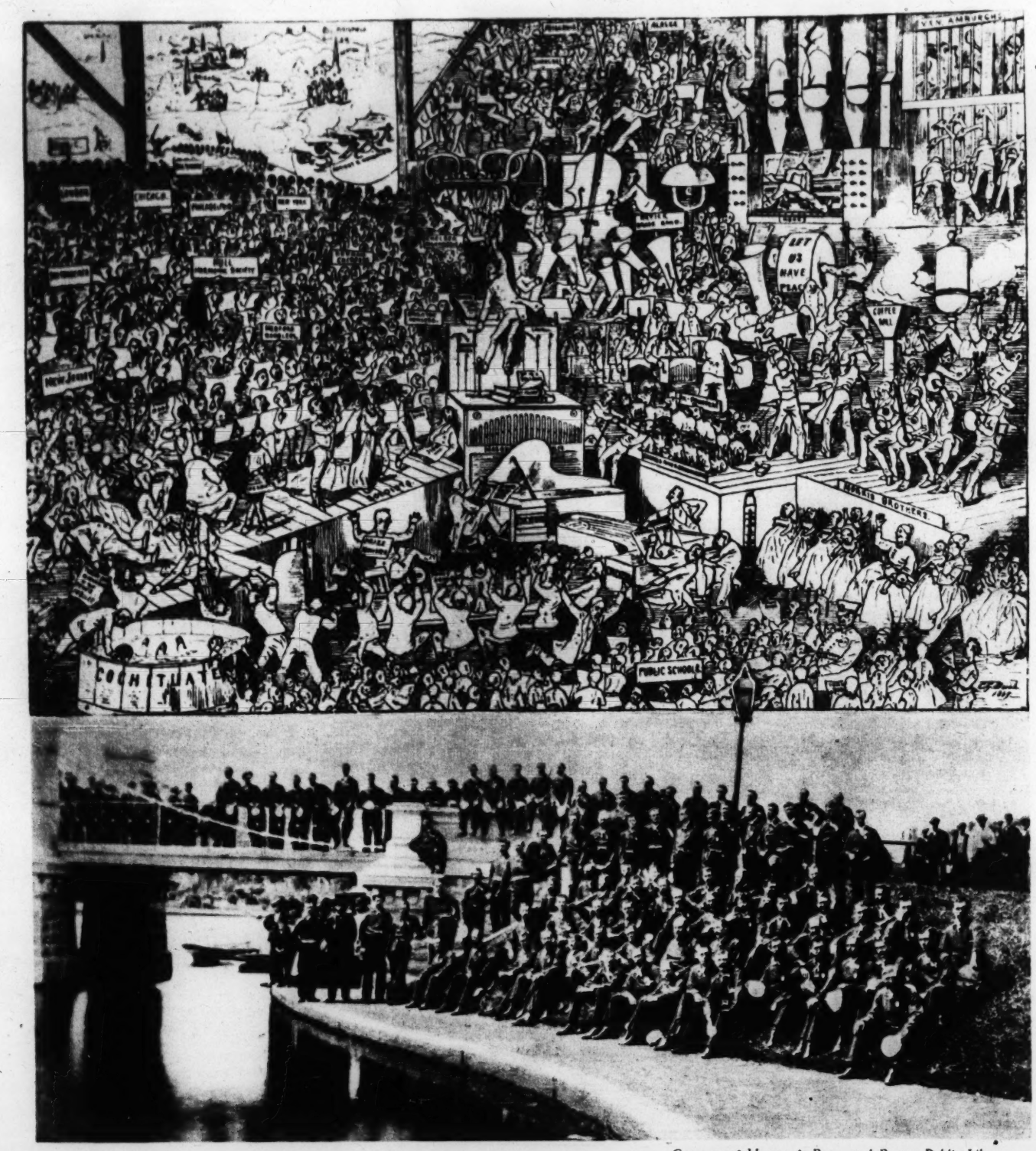
SPEAKER AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TENTH ANNIVERSARY

General Jan Christian Smuts at the Time He Visited New York in 1930. As an Outstanding Advocate of International Cooperation, He Was Received Everywhere With Honors for His Work Toward a Lasting Peace (At Top)

Firemen, Whang That Anvil

Being an Account of Patrick Gilmore's Super-Colossal Peace Jubilees in 1869 and '72, Captured From Original Boston Records

By Robert R. Mullen



Courtesy of Harper & Bros., and Boston Public Library

"MASS MUSIC AT THE BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE"

The Drawing at the Top, by Charles Green Bush, Was Printed in Harper's Weekly in 1869, and Is Reproduced by Permission of Harper & Bros., and the Macmillan Company, Publishers of "A History of American Graphic Humor." The Photograph, Representing the Anvil Chorus Group, Was Made in the Boston Public Garden in 1869

The chewing gum fish swam in their neon sea, the taxi growled into Penn Station. The loudspeaker rasped: "Put your dime in the turnstile at the New York World's Fair end of the line."

Mac said: "It's done with pumps, a dozen of them. And flames from big gas jets; and fireworks shot from mortars; and lights, all colors. It starts about 9:30. The crowd jams down towards the Lagoon of Nations. You hear this music; the Trytons Band. Then, the lights come on, the water begins to gush in strange shapes. The music gets louder, the lights brighter, and the water swirls up higher. Then, the flames spurt, and the fireworks zoom up. It's marvelous! There's never been anything like it!"

BUT THERE HAS. Once upon a time an orchestra of 2,000 pieces, a chorus of 10,000 voices, 100 firemen whanging at 100 anvils, 40 church bells, and 20 cannons joined in what must forever stand as America's most spectacular, and noisiest, musical moment.

Pat Gilmore—Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore—was only a young horn tooter from Boston when he stepped off the night boat in New York that tulip day in 1868. Mr. Edison's magic had not yet wafted incandescent glamour over the street called Broadway, but men's thoughts had a glitter, and their vests had glass buttons. The sun was warm. A post war mellowness savored the air. It was lush time for burgeoning flowers . . . and ideas. Right there on Broadway Pat Gilmore became obsessed with a project that was to startle a continent, later the world, and precipitate a newspaper war of uproarious proportions.

To his startled wife in Boston the next day he poured out his plan: "The greatest musical festival and the grandest celebration ever witnessed in the world. It is to be a National Jubilee to celebrate the restoration of peace in the land; a great coliseum will be erected, to hold 50,000 people. The President of the United States, all the members of Congress, Governors, Foreign Ministers, all will be invited. The chorus will number thousands of voices; the orchestra will contain hundreds of musicians!"

Mrs. Gilmore, she later confessed, shuddered and inquired, "Are you wacky?"—or its 1868 equivalent.

It was no easier then than now to raise the money for a coliseum, or to employ the greatest artists of the period. But his fervent plea for the idea that was to help heal the wounds of the Civil War in a mighty utterance of harmonious song finally won some support from Yankee gold.

A summer, fall and winter went by. At last the dates for the Jubilee were announced to an incredulous world. It was to start June 15, 1869 and run through the night of June 17, ending with a Grand Ball on this night that Boston celebrates the battle of Breed's and Bunker Hills.

The coliseum took form in St. James's Park. Reports were circulated that the building was flimsy and might collapse. This, coupled with President Grant's delay in accepting an invitation to attend, retarded ticket sales.

The Committee pounced on Gilmore. They claimed he had put too much emphasis on the classical side, that the average man and woman felt the Jubilee would be over their heads.

In this crisis Pat disclosed his genius. He proposed that the chorus of 10,000 voices, the orchestra of 2,000 pieces and the grand organ would join in rendering the rousing Anvil Chorus from Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

The musicians would be assisted, he proposed, by 100 Boston firemen whanging at 100 iron anvils, while 40 church bells chimed in unison and 20 cannons, outside the building, joined in a ground-shaking, ear-banging obbligato.

The Committee gasped, and argued, but Pat insisted on shooting the works. The next day a modest few lines of type appeared in the Jubilee's newspaper advertisements announcing the firemen, anvils, bells and guns. Ticket sales required no further stimulus.

President Grant, like the "Average Man," had to see and hear this, even at $3 and $5 a ticket. Railroads scheduled special trains. Boston's hotels overflowed, private homes were opened. Boston and the whole nation came under the spell of Gilmore's idea. Tuesday morning, June 15, the Boston Post ecstatically announced: "The grand task is accomplished. The temple of music is ready, the banquet is spread, the guests are come, a hundred guns at meridian will signalize the opening of the festival, and the shouts of the multitude will announce the universal impatience to witness the crowning act of these prodigious labors."

Edward Everett Hale gave the prayer, Mme. Parepa-Rosa, the Flagstad of the day, sang the Hymn of Peace, written for the occasion by Oliver Wendell Holmes. There were 829 musicians in the orchestra, and this number could be augmented for special numbers by members of various bands participating, so there actually were some 2,000 instrumentalists available. Counting school children and all, there was a chorus of 10,000 voices.

* * *

Grant arrived Thursday morning with Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase; James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior. Admiral Farragut had preceded the party. At three in the afternoon, the President paused outside the Coliseum, heard the cannon salute, and 'midst cheers of the largest crowd ever assembled indoors in the New World, walked to his seat with a bashfulness that was evident to many onlookers.

There he sat, admiring the polish on his boots, until just before six, when a hush of expectancy fell over the throng. Pat Gilmore mounted the podium to direct the great Anvil Chorus. There he stood, a tall, graceful figure, beautifully attired in the close fitting trousers of the day, frills on his bosom, a handkerchief dangling from the sleeve of his long, square tailed coat. He turned to the audience and bowed in response to their cheers. He looked hopefully at the President, but Grant still was absorbed in his boots.

Gilmore looked up to the eaves at the south side of the building where, on a little platform, stood Mr. Kennard, so placed as to be able to follow Gilmore and still wave a flag out a window, a signal to bell ringers, perched in nearby steeples. Then, Gilmore turned to the north side where on another platform stood Mr. Mullahy who was to signal the cannon. Mr. Mullahy waved, and Gilmore clasped his hands above his head in the pre-arranged signal.

* * *

Then he faced the orchestra, augmented by every last musician that could be found. The Boston firemen, in red shirts and tin hats, were arranged in two long rows at both sides of the orchestra. Each had his hammer raised, ready to fall at the signal. All was obviously ready. Gilmore stretched his arms out straight in front of him, throwing his head back proudly. He kicked out with the left foot, signal to the percussion. The Anvil Chorus was under way!

It was a grand success, although the gentleman from the Transcript began his report with the plea, "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade, such as would shut out this everlasting noise. . . ."

Pat Gilmore was the hero of Boston. The citizens presented him with a $500 gold watch and chain, and he decided to present another Jubilee. This first one had been in behalf of national unity, the next one would promote world-wide amity.

In view of the first success, financing was no problem, and arrangements were made for the summer of 1872, running from June 17 to July 4.

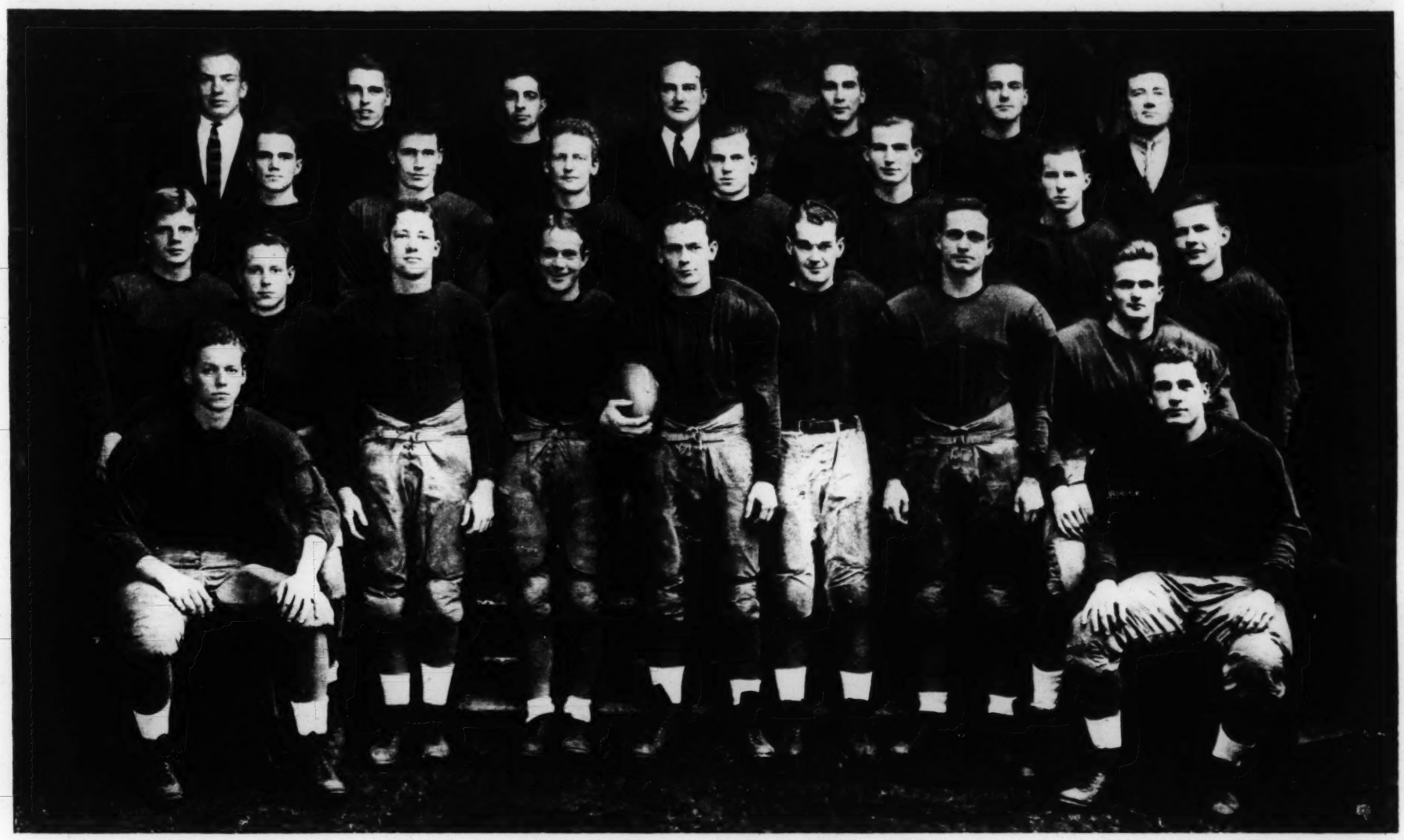
Johann Strauss came to America to lead the 1,000-piece orchestra in his waltz, "The Blue Danube," which was sandwiched between "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Anvil Chorus." Mme. Pescha-Leutner, celebrated coloratura so-

(Continued on page 13)

Battling Bantams of the Gridiron

No Longer Is Football Reserved for 200-Pounders, Now That "Lightweight" Teams Are Promising a New Day in Intercollegiate Sports

By Robert W. Desmond



YALE'S 150-POUND FOOTBALL TEAM, 1938 — Courtesy Yale Athletic Association

Front Row: Left to Right, Krech, Bell. Second Row: St. Phalle, Heintz, Twombly, Moorhead, Roche (c), Merritt, Taber, Baker, Cade. Third Row: Hamilton, Anderson, Green, Johnson, Lampert, Healey. Back Row: Barnes (Manager), Sage, Colangelo, Loeffler (Coach), Halle, Maddern, Wrigley (Trainer)

THIS TIME OF YEAR the earth begins to tremble. Not from seismic causes, but because of that annual football disturbance. When teams of 200-pounders are stampeding up and down gridirons from coast to coast, something has to give 'way.

Perhaps the traditions established at good old Siwash a generation or two ago are responsible for the glorification of brawn in these seasonal spectacles. You may recall that Siwash triumphed by virtue of bone and muscle, and even today one who has stood among fully-accoutred varsity or professional players, will understand the apprehensiveness a lamb would feel if trapped among a herd of buffalo.

In some ways it is unconstitutional. After all, the Constitution says that men are created equal, and that every man is entitled to the pursuit of happiness. Yet, if a young man stands only about 5 feet 6 inches after a shower, and weighs 150 pounds or less, he cannot comfortably seek happiness on a football field, however filled he may be with school spirit or love of sport. It seems probable that David himself might have hesitated to match himself against eleven Goliaths; that is about what a "lightweight" faces if he ventures to play varsity football today. Many forms of violence are permitted—even approved—in football, but so far the coaches have held out against the use of slingshots and stones, thus handicapping the Davids who might otherwise join in the fun. Lightweights, like David, might be star performers with high school or prep teams, but college football is a different thing. The men are older and heavier, and no coach at a major university is satisfied with a line whose members, as individuals, weigh much less than 210 pounds, and even the backfield men are pretty likely to average close to 200.

To be sure, many athletic directors, devoted to the ideal of sports for sports sake, have tried to persuade all collegians to participate in various forms of athletics, including football. Even though the lightweights stood very little chance in varsity competition, there were class teams and house teams formed to engage in intramural competition. While this worked pretty well at some colleges and universities, and particularly well at Yale and Harvard, it seemed generally true that even the Davids among the students preferred to take part either in intercollegiate football competition, or in none at all. And thus for many years, the lightweights were just plain out of it, so far as football went.

Ten years ago last fall, however, something happened at Yale, and the results have reverberated down the decade. The Yale Athletic Association, having been maneuvered into a certain position by several lightweight football enthusiasts among the students, approved the idea of organizing a 150-pound football team —that is, a team composed of players weighing not more than 150 pounds each —which would play other lightweight teams at Harvard and at several prep schools in New England. That was in the fall of 1928, and several lightweight games actually were played, evidently with satisfaction to all concerned; so much so, that other games were scheduled and played in 1929.

* * *

A Yale-Harvard lightweight game at Cambridge in 1930, however, gave the real start to regular, organized intercollegiate competition between 150-pound teams, or between "fifties," as they sometimes are called, for short. Games were played annually for three years between the Yale and Harvard "fifties," but then Harvard withdrew, not because the idea was not working, but because it preferred to give full attention to play between the various residence "houses" at Cambridge. But, if Harvard dropped out of intercollegiate "fifty" competition, the trend was toward increased attention for lightweights elsewhere.

Student agitation at Princeton had resulted in the establishment of a "fifty" team there in 1931. Rutgers began to play 150-pound football in 1932, and lightweight teams were organized at about the same time by Lafayette, Pennsylvania, and Villanova. Then, in 1934, a meeting was called by Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics at Yale, and there was set up an Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League, with the aforementioned six colleges represented —Yale, Rutgers, Princeton, Lafayette, Pennsylvania and Villanova. A silver cup was donated by Foster Sanford, former Yale star and coach at Rutgers for ten years, the cup to go each year to the champion of the league.

Rutgers was the winner of the cup in 1935, and in fact was not defeated at all in lightweight competition, and tied only once, between 1932 and the end of the 1936 season. In 1936, however, Yale won the cup by defeating Rutgers in a "thriller" at Hinchliffe Stadium, Paterson, N. J. It was there, on Armistice Day, that the Yale and Rutgers "fifties" played a fast game, full of surprises and long runs, with no score until the last two minutes of the game. Then, in veritable Ralph Henry Barbour style, a sophomore substitute made a field goal from the 14-yard line to win the game for old Eli. Rudy Vallee, of radio and screen fame, was there as an "old grad" to lead the Yale band, and other alumni were jumping in the aisles and pounding neighboring backs with an enthusiasm previously reserved for varsity games.

It seems to be true that both players and spectators find plenty of excitement in the lightweight games. These light teams get called a lot of names—bantams, runts, peewees, half-pints, midgets, flyweights, and others—but that doesn't mean they don't play good football. They move faster than their heavier brothers, and display plenty of expert passing, running, and kicking. There is more emphasis on strategy, often of a spectacular sort, and less dependence on power plays.

* * *

The high tension of varsity competition and of "big games" has been absent from the lightweight game. There is no training table, no scouting of the other teams, less fuss if a player reports a bit late for practice because he has had to complete a laboratory experiment; there is less blackboard drill, but no lack of smart play; there is a higher scholastic average among the players, as a rule; fewer injuries—and much more fun! Perhaps that helps to explain why, when the Princeton Athletic Association called for candidates for lightweight football in 1931 about a hundred men turned out, whereas intramural football, under the previous arrangement, had attracted hardly enough men for a full team or two. This has been the common experience at other colleges where 150-pound football has been tried, except at Yale and Harvard, which are special cases.

The lightweight game is much more informal than varsity competition, not only in the aspects already mentioned, but because the quarters usually are 12 minutes long, instead of 15 minutes; most games are played near enough home to permit the squad to travel by bus or train, play the game, and return all in one day.

Most of the games are expected to be played among the members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League, and the member colleges, by agreement, weigh each player 48 hours before a game. Any man who weighs more than 151 pounds is ruled out.

* * *

Lightweight football, as part of its more informal character, is less expensive for the university to maintain than varsity football. In addition to the savings resulting from the absence of a training table, the ban on scouting, fewer injuries, and shorter trips, there is the fact that the players need to be equipped—for the most part—only with new shoes. Beyond that, they usually can wear old varsity uniforms, still in good condition, but which have shrunk in cleaning.

The boys who play "fifty" football receive minor sports letters at the end of a season. The league champions have been guests at a banquet each year, and the qualifying players receive little gold football watch charms, very much like those bestowed upon members of the varsity teams.

It remains to be seen whether "fifty" football is going to have the popularity of 6-man football throughout the United States. The 6-man game has made football possible for many small high schools where there was not enough available boy-power for a full squad. The "fifty" game has encouraged many young men to become players instead of merely spectators, and may conceivably extend the benefits of actual sports participa-

(Continued on page 13)

Censorships I Have Known

By William Henry Chamberlin

ANNOUNCEMENT that preliminary censorship of press messages from Moscow has been abolished brought back recollections of some 12 years of journalistic work in Russia under the protecting wing of this censorship. It is doubtful whether the abolition of the censorship indicates that the Soviet Government has been converted to the ideas of Milton and John Stuart Mill, since the act was accompanied by a significant warning that any journalist who sent out hostile news would be expelled from the country.

The censorship of press telegraphic messages had become an anachronism because of the growing use of the telephone. Even the most ingenious censor has not devised a means of preventing a journalist from saying what he wishes over the telephone. Nevertheless, the correspondent must pay the penalty of leaving the country if he offends the officials of the existing regime. In the Soviet Union it was only in 1932 and 1933 that some correspondent began to use the telephone more or less habitually. There was nothing secretive or unofficial about the Soviet censorship. The censor was a person; not a hidden hand, such as I occasionally encountered in Japan, which struck out passages from cables about which one learned only when the newspaper with the mutilated message came back from America.

As the censor in the Soviet Union was an official attached to the Press Department of the Foreign Office, he often gave out news, in the shape of official communiques, besides censoring dispatches. Once he achieved an ideal combination of functions, from his own standpoint, when a somewhat flustered correspondent, coming to his office late at night, allowed the censor to write his message for him. Every new correspondent in Moscow was informed that the censorship was not in the least designed to check the free flow of his reporting. Oh, no, its sole purpose was to "help him in his work," to "prevent inaccuracies."

If any journalists took these assurances at their face value, experience soon disillusioned them. I can recall no instance when the censor intervened to correct an inaccuracy which was of no propagandist disadvantage to the regime. On the other hand, demonstrable truth was no protection for a message which was considered undesirable for political reasons.

* * *

To be sure, the correspondent received some measure of latitude. He was permittd to cable whatever appeared in the Soviet press and during periodic campaigns of "self-criticism," which the Government sponsored, a good deal of critical material about the operating of factories, the management of farms, and the everyday living conditions of the people found its way into the columns of the newspapers.

However, the historian, like the contemporary journalist, must look elsewhere than in the newspapers for documentation of some of the most important events and developments in the Soviet Union, for the full story of the intrigues which brought Stalin into power, for details of the famine in 1932-33, of the reign of terror against the intelligentsia, of the process that was euphemistically called the liquidation of the kulaks as a class. The entire Soviet press has been and is under strict government control. When orders go out from Moscow not to mention a certain subject, one may look in vain for references to it in newspapers from Minsk to Vladivostok.

Occasionally an ingenious journalist would find means of thwarting the censorship. When Trotzky's deportation to Central Asia was being considered in the winter of 1927-1928, not a line appeared in the Soviet press, except for a dry, brief communiqué, issued after Trotzky had already arrived at his place of exile. But a German journalist who enjoyed a preferred position with his Embassy excited the anger of the censor by publishing in his paper up-to-date and quite accurate accounts of the situation. He was able to do this because, while outgoing telephone calls were carefully checked, incoming messages were neglected, and his newspaper called him up every day from Berlin.

Such victories over the censorship were few. They were too likely to lead, if not to summary deportation, to a subsequent withholding of permission to re-enter Russia after leaving it. Broadly speaking, the effect of the Soviet censorship was to cause a distinct underwriting of the negative sides of Soviet life.

The censorship, the existence of which was known, brought its own retribution, in a way, by placing a premium on sensational stories from Riga, Warsaw, Helsingfors, and other capitals of states which border on the Soviet Union. But a combination of exaggeration and understatement does not, of course, add up to accuracy.

It would be a serious mistake to imagine that censorship is merely a matter of an individual official with a blue pencil. Its effectiveness is in direct proportion to the success of a dictatorial government in regimenting its subjects.

What made the Soviet censorship formidably effective was the complete control of the written and spoken word, plus the very well grounded uneasiness which almost all educated Russians feel about coming into contact with foreigners. For to many Russians, visits to foreigners have been the first step on the road to the Solovetzky Islands, to the Narim Territory, to Siberia, and to other places of exile and forced labor. During recent years this feeling has extended even to Communist and official circles.

Going to Japan from the Soviet Union, I was often both impressed and amused by the difference between my own reaction to some Japanese governmental measure and that of a colleague who had come to Japan with a background of American experience. Where he, thinking in American terms, would feel undue repression and unjustifiable secrecy, I, with a Moscow standard of comparison, would find relative liberalism.

This is not to say that there are not very serious obstacles in the way of fully understanding Japan. Foremost among these, perhaps, is the language, with its thousands of difficult hieroglyphs. The Japanese are a reserved people and the wartime conditions of the last two years have increased the number of subjects on which no information is published. The Japanese of Western education and background, with whom the foreign journalist or diplomat most naturally becomes acquainted, are not always able to reflect accurately the tendencies that are uppermost in their Government's policy.

* * *

But Tokyo sets up fewer artificial barriers against the foreign journalists than does Moscow. Such censorship as exists is anonymous, functions sporadically, and is less severe than the Moscow brand. After four years in Tokyo I can recall only two stories of great importance in which censorship of the foreign press was very much in evidence. One of these was the military uprising which paralyzed Tokyo for a few days in February, 1936; the other was the decision to sign the so-called anti-Comintern Pact in November, 1936.

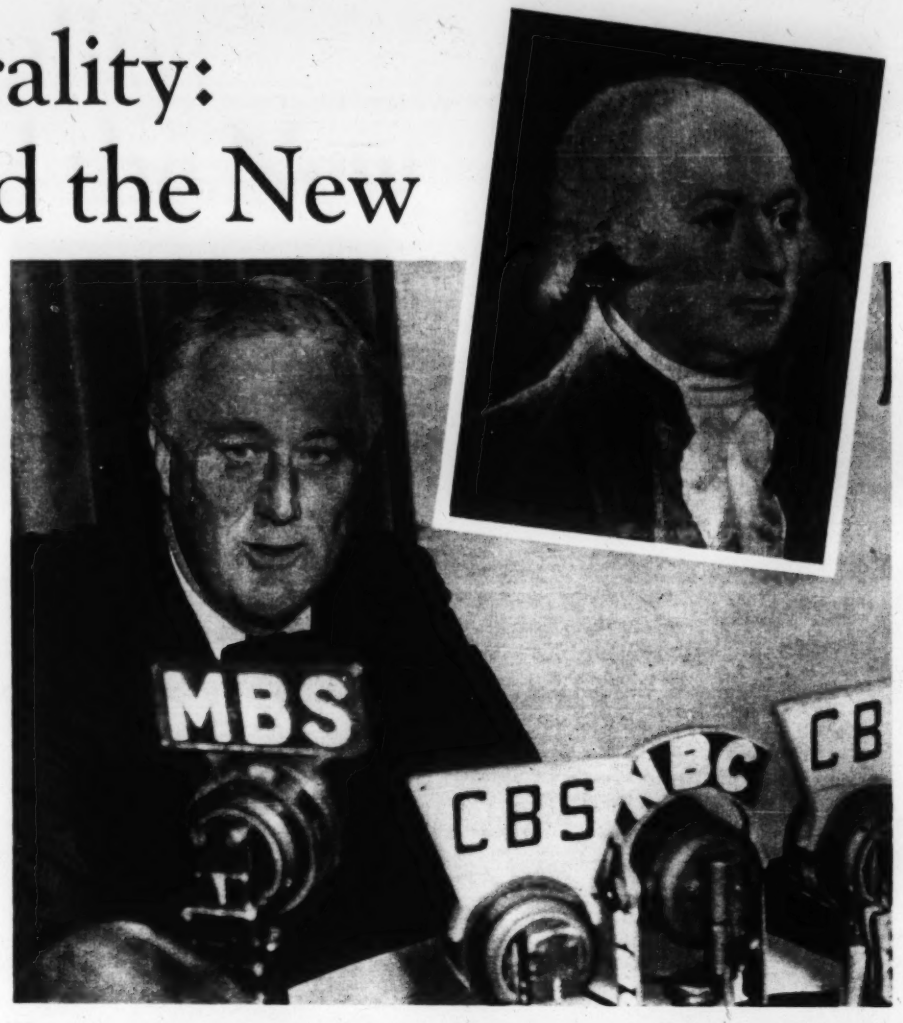
The Japanese press is rigidly controlled, especially during the present undeclared war. But the control is negative, rather than positive; and this marks a significant difference between Japanese newspapers and those of the European dictatorships. The Japanese newspapers, in the main, are told what they may not print. Soviet, German, and Italian newspapers are told what they must print. Under the Japanese system there is more room for at least a thin trickle of uncensored, unofficial news.

Japan's list of foreign newspapermen who have been expelled or forbidden to enter the country is much shorter than the lists of the Soviet Union, Germany, and Italy. This means that the pressure on the correspondent to weigh his words is less pronounced in the Island Empire than in the totalitarian states.

My stay in France has been too short to permit any detailed study of means of controlling and influencing the press. Some of the "decree laws" which have been issued provide for stricter control of the press, both foreign and domestic. There is a general impression that the French press has been curbed to some extent; state subsidies and advertising provide means of doing this unobtrusively. But the French press seemed to me amazingly free against a background of Moscow and Tokyo. So long as the domestic press provided a range of opinion stretching from "Le Matin," for which the Soviet Union could do nothing right, to "L'Humanité," for which it could do nothing wrong, I could doubt the likelihood of any very serious restrictions of the liberty of the domestic or of the foreign press in France.

All this has changed in the wartime of today, of course. International telephone lines are reserved for official use and censor disapproval is evident in the white spaces in newspapers, indicating his deletions.

Neutrality: the Old and the New



The 125-Year Detachment Course of the United States, in Relation to European Conflicts, Contrasted With Its Sympathetic Policies Since 1914

By Edward M. Quinn

MR. OSWALD, English negotiator of the Treaty of 1783, said to John Adams: "You are afraid of being made the tools of the powers of Europe."

"Indeed I am," replied John Adams.

"What powers?" Oswald asked.

"All of them," John Adams answered.

This attitude of John Adams and other leaders of America in her formative period brought forth the neutrality proclamation of April 22, 1793. It established, until 1914, the policy of the United States toward European military conflicts. The proclamation did not use the word neutrality, as Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, believed that an avowal of permanent neutrality should not be bartered away without concessions from the belligerents.

The proclamation announced that "the duty and interest of the United States require that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and imparial toward the belligerent powers." Citizens were warned to refrain from joining in the hostilities. Merchant men carried contraband at their own risk. Any violations of the law of nations, within America's jurisdiction, were forbidden.

There was evolved a group of principles wherein "two nations at war, and a third in friendship with both" achieved some reasonably definite guides to the conduct of their reciprocal relations on land and sea. Some of these guides had become solidified in the treaties of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The development of neutrality, as a workable political and legal concept, did not rest on force, nor was it imposed by a superior authority. It grew out of the practices and customs of independent states, where the rules of law have no other sanction than the reciprocal recognition that orderly processes are necessary to all human activity. History teaches that the force of neutral opinion—in wartime—is a potent influence in behalf of legality.

The co-ordinated compromises brought about between belligerent and neutral rights rested on practical rules, which were applied by all the agencies that nations possess, such as prize courts, arbitral decisions, treaties, and domestic statutes. The compromises were confirmed and recorded in multilateral treaties, notably the Declaration of Paris, the Conventions of the First and Second Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and the Declaration of London of 1909.

The principal weakness in neutrality rules is the fact that no multilateral treaties define the term "contraband of war." A long-continued practice limited belligerents to the inclusion of commodities exclusively devoted to war-like functions. Belligerents have an interest in enlarging the content of the term "contraband" and neutrals in limiting it.

The insistence by George Washington, in his neutrality proclamation of April 22, 1793, upon neutral rights furnished a critical test for American diplomacy. The country was still weak. American ships of trade were plying in all the seas. The rule that enemy goods, not contraband, on a neutral ship were exempt from seizure—"free ships, free goods"—had not received general acceptance. Its ultimate inclusion in the rules of international law was, in no small degree, due to American effort.

As the French Revolution grew in intensity and violence, some of the European governments felt it necessary to intervene in French affairs. With England's entry in 1793 the conflict expanded into a maritime war. The popular clamor in the United States for aid to France grew in volume. It required statesmanship of a high order to decline to yield the ultimate good to the immediate popular demand.

Though Jay was burned in effigy by aroused American citizens, the United States received awards of $11,650,000 from the arbitrations for which the Jay Treaty of 1794 provided for British violations of American neutral rights.

The Jay Treaty provided also for the compensation of British subjects who had sustained losses from French privateers fitted out in American waters. This precedent, four-score years later, facilitated the settlement of claims of American citizens against England on account of the Alabama's depredations during America's War Between the States.

The Act of 1794 forbade within the United States the enlistment of men, the acceptance of commissions, the arming of vessels, and the initiation of military expeditions in the service of any government, or people, against a government with which the United States was at peace.

The period from 1793 to 1812 witnessed a series of mutually retaliatory Orders in Council and Decrees by the English and French governments which made neutral commerce subservient to belligerent expediency. Jefferson in 1807 placed an embargo on all American trade with both England and France. It did not work and was repealed at the end of 13 months. President Madison's Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 was less strictly enforced than Jefferson's Embargo. Peace was maintained by Washington, Adams and Jefferson—barring the French Reprisals of 1798—during a European War in spite of the greatest provocations.

The War of 1812, in Madison's administration, came primarily, because the War Hawk party of Henry Clay and others thought it was for the national interest and morally right for the United States to seize Canada and other parts of the American continent while the European powers were fighting among themselves.

The United States during its 125 years of non-intervention in the wars of Europe played an important role in moulding and perfecting the rules of international law. It built on experience with things as they are. The rights of neutrals in 1914, as defined by these rules, were, in brief, as follows:

A blockade is legal only if maintained by an adequate naval force. Enemy goods are safe on a neutral ship; neutral goods are safe on an enemy ship; neutral goods are safe on a neutral ship; if the goods are not contraband and if they are not destined for a blockaded port.

Contraband goods are absolute and conditional. The former consists of goods exclusively used for war and destined for an enemy country. The rule of "continuous voyage" applies to absolute contraband but not to conditional contraband. Conditional contraband consists of goods which may have a peaceful use but are also susceptible of use in war and are destined for the armed forces or governmental department of a belligerent state.

Though President Woodrow Wilson, at the outbreak of war in 1914, had enjoined on Americans the necessity to "act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and friendliness to all concerned," the conduct of the Administration during the period August, 1914-April, 1917, was a negation of many requirements of neutrality both in thought and in action.

The British Ambassador at Washington was frequently notified in advance that vital notes of protest were routine matters and not to be taken too seriously. On the other hand the tone of the Administration toward Germany for her insistence upon belligerent rights in violation of the rights of neutrals was one of stern accountability.

The United States government had proclaimed in August of 1914 that the flotation of loans for the belligerents was "inconsistent with the spirit of neutrality." As the lucrative munitions traffic developed, Secretary Lansing in October, 1914, advanced the plea that bank credits for the purchase of supplies were not public loans and should not be banned. President Wilson agreed.

Toward the end of the first year of the war Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury asked the President for authority which would enable the Federal Reserve Banks to discount bills and acceptances, and would permit England to float loans in the United States. The President yielded, but not publicly.

The 1925 Traffic in Arms Convention provides that in time of war the prohibition on arms shipments to belligerents shall be lifted. The question arises today

(Continued on page 15)

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IN THE NEUTRALITY NEWS

Even John Adams, Second President of the United States, Is Being Quoted for Precedents, Top Right. Just Below, President Roosevelt Is Talking to the Nation About Non-Partisanship. He Wants Congress to Lift the Arms Embargo. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Center, Has Been a Consistent Isolationist Since Before World War Times. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Above Right, Appealed to the People of the United States by Radio on Sept. 15 to Use Every Means of Staying Out of War. Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Above Left, Has Long Opposed Munitions Traffic by Neutrals as a Cause of Drawing Them Into War

Siam Between Two Orbits

To Japan It Offers a Possible Canal Route to the West, While Britain and France Believe This Strategic Salient Involves Their Security in the Far East

By Everard C. Cotes

THE POSSIBILITY of including Siam in a Far East Peace Front despite Japanese efforts to bring it into its own orbit is understood to have been discussed at the recent Anglo-French staff conference at Singapore.

This conference was concerned with defense measures to safeguard from aggression British and French territories in Southeast Asia, including Hong Kong, India, Indo-China, Burma, and Ceylon. In any such measures Siam must necessarily be a very important factor.

This is because Siam—picturesque land of the lotus and of the pagoda, now known by its people as Muang-Thai (land of the free)—is wedged into the very midst of British and French territory. Were it in enemy hands, therefore, it must threaten security all round.

Japan has long recognized Siam's strategic value on this account. It has been spending large sums of money there in anti-European propaganda, its activities including the subsidizing of local native journals and the sending of many Japanese agents to Bangkok. The Japanese meanwhile peer covetously across the narrow country of French Annam, which alone intervenes between Siam and the Western Pacific, where the standard of the rising sun floats in now almost unchallenged might.

Meanwhile Tokyo whispers to Bangkok that the West has become decadent and the time has arrived for the East to get back its own. In particular, in the case of the Siamese, who have always looked upon themselves as a conquering people, Japan says out loud that opportunity is at hand to recover the extensive Cambodia lands lost to France in 1893, also the Malay States that were surrendered to British suzerainty in 1909.

* * *

The big trade which Tokyo does with Bangkok is a bond of Japanese-Siamese association. It is a bond that has been strengthened by the largeness of the part which Japanese military experts have been playing in organizing the Siamese fighting forces, forces which the Government in Bangkok finds very useful as police and for the enhancement of its own prestige at home, even if they still cut no very big figure abroad. A long-discussed engineering scheme, promoted by the Japanese but not yet attempted, is for the cutting of a ship canal across the narrow Isthmus of Kra in Siamese territory, lying between Burma and the Malay States. Such a canal, the Japanese claim, would, by connecting the China Sea with the Bay of Bengal, change the whole situation to their advantage. Not only would it capture vast trade between the West and the Far East, which now takes the long sea route via the Straits of Malacca, but it would also short-circuit Britain's naval base at Singapore and open the way for possible attack upon India.

Weight in these circumstances attaches to a reported recent request to Britain and France from the Siamese Government for a guarantee against aggression similar to that which London and Paris have already accorded to Rumania and to Greece.

* * *

The significance of this request is enhanced by the fact that China's vitally important munition road from Burma—now the main line of communication between the hard-pressed armies of Chiang Kai-shek and the democracies of Western Europe—passes not altogether out of reach of the northern border of Siam.

What then of the future?

Western nations have tended in the past to class Siam with the Japan of the fans and the tea cups of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas. Today, with Japan an aggressive world power which threatens to overrun the whole of southeastern Asia, everybody knows how totally different is the real Mikado from the silk-shawled figure of London's Savoy Theater.

Now that Siam, therefore, is possessed of modern railroads, gunboats, tanks, and airplanes, and now that Japanese, Italian, and German military experts jostle one another in the streets of Bangkok, popular estimates of the land of the lotus have had also to be revised.

Siam's possibilities are considerable enough if only it is able to develop them. It is itself a tropical country of immense natural riches. It is as big as Spain, with alluvial rice swamps in the center bounded by mountains in the north. Its inhabitants comprise some 14,000,000 brave though ordinarily gentle and peace-loving people.

The Siamese have sometimes been charged with being "incurably indolent" or "incorrigibly idle," but this has been an impatient generalization by no means entirely borne out by the facts. Three quarters of a century ago, Sir John Bowring wrote: "The groundwork of all Siamese institutions and habits is a reverence for authority." It is a characteristic still applicable to this attractive race and one which renders these people capable under good leadership of achievements that may not necessarily fall entirely short of those of the Japanese.

* * *

Bangkok today is the Venice of the East. It is a busy Oriental city of 500,000 people. Its main thoroughfares are waterways. The bulk of its houses—as in most towns and villages throughout the rice-growing expanse of central Siam—are clustered in serried rows on the banks of canals and creeks. A third of the population lives permanently in houseboats (sampans). Eighty per cent of the produce of the country is carried to market by water. Locomotion is ordinarily by rudderless boats, each propelled like a gondola by an oarsman who stands at his work, the Siamese being among the most skillful watermen in the world. Market craft, each an emporium in itself, ply busily among the houseboats. Steam launches throb in the midst of the river throng.

But this is only one side of the life of Bangkok. Another consists of streets with many bridges, where modern automobiles, ancient pony-drawn carriages (gharries) each like an animated packing box upon wheels, compete with coolie-drawn rickshaws for right of way through the pedestrian crowds. On either side of the street are open, one-storied shanties, in which goods for sale are displayed.

Extensive wharves may be visited, where steamers from all parts of the world tie up. These steamers are not individually of large size, the sand bar at the mouth of the river excluding vessels of deep draught. But the tonnage visiting the port has been put at 2,000,000 in the year, while the total trade has averaged in value in the past more than £20,000,000 annually.

Railroads bring traders from the far interior and, upon the whole, are efficiently worked. Rice-husking mills and timber-sawing works may be seen in operation. More roads are being built. Education is developing.

The exports are chiefly such raw materials as rice, rubber, tin, and timber (especially teak). Imports include manufactured goods of all kinds, from automobiles to shoestrings.

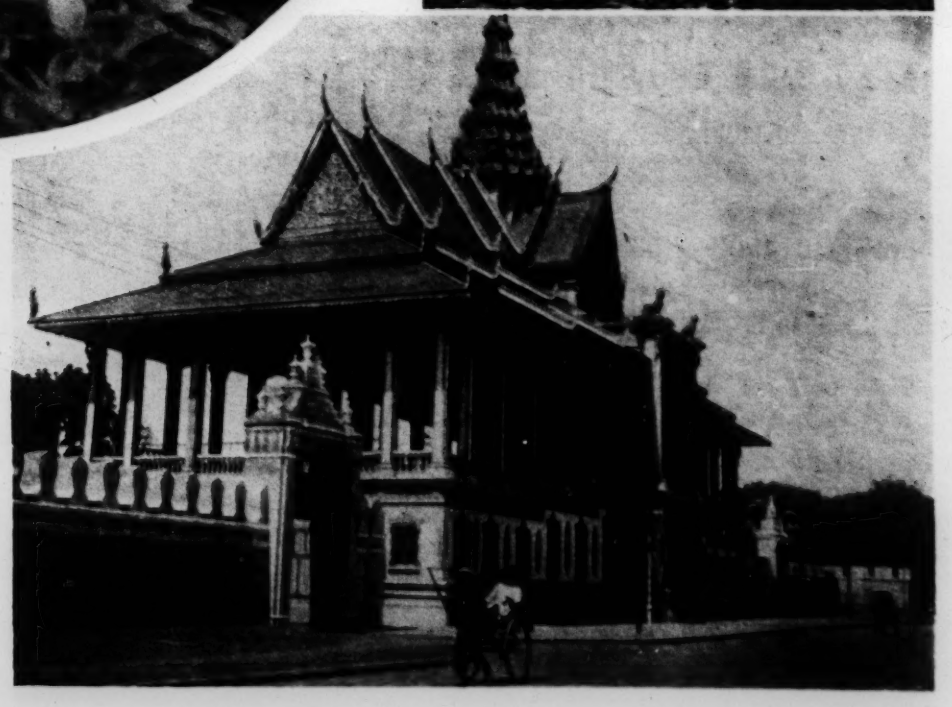
The more active elements in the population of the city are immigrants from southern China and from Japan. Much of the business is in European and American hands.

The Siamese are generally cultivators or fishermen. They navigate their barges successfully among the rice swamps. Some of them build excellent boats. Their standard of living is low. Their dwellings are often little more than rough huts, contrasting in their squalor with the luxury of gorgeous palaces and wonderfully domed pagodas set up by the ruling princes.

* * *

Up to 1932 the Siamese were ruled paternally. Then a comparatively bloodless coup d'état, organized by an advanced group calling itself the "People's Party," compelled King Prajadhipok to accept the position of a constitutional monarch. He then became subject to the control of a legislative assembly in which half of the members were to be elected and half co-opted. This monarch found his position so difficult that in 1935 he abdicated. He retired to Europe, where he has since resided. The mildness of the revolution is shown by the fact that he was allowed to take much of his property with him. In his place was appointed his nephew, Prince Ananda Mahidol, then a boy of 9 years, at school in Switzerland. This prince was proclaimed King in March, 1935, the country meanwhile being governed by a Council of Regency.

Recently the lad, now in his teens, has been on a visit to his own country. There have been changes meanwhile in administration and a general election has been held, but order, upon the whole, has not been seriously disturbed. The keynote of the present administration is



© L. Green, from Publishers Photo Service; Dorien Leigh, Bertha A. Gardiner, Burton Holmes and De Cou from Ewing Galloway

IN AND AROUND BANGKOK

The Busy Canals Carry Permanent and Transient Watermen, Extreme Left. The Wat Arun, or Temple of Dawn, Top Left of This Page, Is the Capital's Most Conspicuous Landmark. Street Seller of Corn Roasted on the Cob, Above. The Young King Ananda, Who Acts Under a Regency Council, Left. Top to Bottom, Right Side of This Page: A Houseboat on the Meping River, Bangkok Travelling Hardware Shop, Woman Irrigation Wheel Worker in a Rice Field, the Royal Palace

nationalism. Rearmament has gone on. Indigenous arts and customs have been encouraged.

Over the situation looms Japan, a country with which, however, friendly relations have so far been maintained. The Siamese nevertheless recognize their peril. They see what has happened in the north, where the bulk of their rice crop is ordinarily sold. They say to one another that they have no intention of becoming another Manchoukuo.

Among the New Books

Happy Warriors of Literature, and Two Anthologies—A London Letter

One Way of Living, by James Bridie. London: Constable. 8s. 6d. net.
Heaven Lies About Us, by Howard Spring. London: Constable. 5s. net.
Robert Lynd's Anthology of Modern Poetry. London: Nelson. 7s. 6d. net.
New Verse, An Anthology compiled by Geoffrey Grigson. London: Faber & Faber. 6s. net.

LONDON

"I ENCOUNTERED frog footmen, white rabbits, Mad Hatters, Dormice, caterpillars, Dodos, and Cheshire cats, to say nothing of Gryphons and Mock-turtles," writes James Bridie (Dr. O. H. Mavor) in his autobiography. He is referring, in his characteristic, breezy fashion, to the period during the World War when he was an army doctor, but the description applies equally well to the whole of the career depicted in this "History of a Happy Bourgeois and How he became That." For he seems to have come across an unending series of odd "characters," of laughable, lovable, quaint, or bizarre eccentrics; and his book is a mosaic of anecdotes that sparkle with fun, without, incidentally, a gleam of malice.

The resulting pattern is a trifle fantastic; but one feels that is not due merely to the chances of environment, or to careful selection, but is the outcome of an irrepressible sense of humor that consistently transmutes what to others might appear dull metal. The style is here, in fact, very much the man; and wherever you put him he would undoubtedly find it an odd and amusing corner of the world.

* * *

He is, that is to say, the born dramatist; but he would have us see him, in other respects anyway, as one of the chief eccentrics in his gallery, one who has drifted casually, happily, and with persevering indolence into becoming a successful doctor, and, afterwards, a famous playwright. It is true that at Glasgow University he "pursued the calling" of a medical student for close on 10 years. Nor did this appear to worry him; though he was once so far moved as to address a pathetic invocation to his examiner:

Oh, Dr. Bryce, Oh, Dr. Bryce!
Your predecessor ploughed
me twice.
Oh, Bryce,
Let twice
Suffice!

But if he did not work hard at medicine, he seems to have been busy enough in other directions. He was a pillar of the University magazine, and poured out editorials, articles, squibs and verses; he wrote a formidable number of plays for his fellow students; he organized election campaigns and "rags"; he was secretary of this and that, and he observed all the while to such purpose that one must credit him, at least, with being a rolling Philosopher's Stone.

The book is highly entertaining, with wit and laughter on every page which do not, however, obscure some shrewd comment—on public schools and universities, on the art of Barrie and Kipling, on the stage, and on a multitude of other matters to which Mr. Bridie has directed his "indolence."

Mr. Howard Spring is another happy warrior. His childhood, with which this little book is concerned, was set against a sordid background, but he does not intend us to take his title altogether ironically. For, on the whole, he was happy.

One of a large and poverty-stricken family, he went to work when he was 12, and worked, at times, 16 hours a day for a shilling. He staggered round the streets of Cardiff with enormous bundles of washing, with baskets of fish and vegetables, and heavier baskets of butcher's meat; but even before that evolutionary change from a little beast of burden to a gentleman with a tie, from errand boy to office boy, which led in turn to work on a newspaper, he found compensations.

* * *

There were school treats, and days in the country, and free feeds in that palace of wonder, the fire station; there were the docks, with flitting, slippered Orientals, with "children of the strangest colors," and with all the flags that sail the Seven Seas; and, best of all, there were books. Books planted in him the ambition to write; but unlike Mr. Bridie he had to work for success. Always he worked. How he worked! Until, at last, he became the author of an accepted short story, a reporter, and entered a theater for the first time in his life—as, if you please, a dramatic critic. He eventually got a holiday too—at 17.

Mr. Spring never looked back from that moment until now, when he has done so to good effect. In his simple, straightforward, half-amused, but wholly sincere manner, he stamps the little boy and his environment firmly on our thought; and has given us a vivid memoir that is gallant and bracing in its lack of self-pity.

* * *

"Poetry," says Mr. Robert Lynd in the preface to his anthology, "has become a battleground," and he goes on to declare his own neutrality as between the traditional and the revolutionary. But, if one may judge from his selection, it is a neutrality that inclines very much in benevolence to the former. For if his poets are modern in time they are seldom so in meter; and though in only one or two cases has he closed his frontier to eminence, he has held it firmly against obscurity.

Mr. Grigson, on the other hand, waves the red flag valiantly— and, to be frank, it brought me to a stop. "It is not a bit of good," he remarks, "saying, 'really, does Mr. Grigson think this is poetry?' . . . I answer, 'don't confuse the kinds of poetry.'" It is a matter of taste; but in my case the effort to avoid confusion led me back to Mr. Lynd.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

From Cyrus to Herod the Great

Lives of Wives, by Laura Riding. New York: Random House. $2.50.

PLUTARCH, in the introduction to his life of Alexander the Great, says, "It must be borne in mind that my design is not to write histories, but lives. And the most glorious exploits do not always furnish us with the clearest discoveries of virtue or vice in men; sometimes a matter of less moment, an expression or a jest, informs us better of their characters and inclinations than the most famous sieges, the greatest armaments, or the bloodiest battles whatsoever. . . ." Laura Riding might well have used these very words in a summary of her latest work, "Lives of Wives," for most of the contents, the approach to the subject, and even the narrative style of her book are closely patterned after Plutarch's magnum opus.

Miss Riding, already as well known for her classical knowledge as for her poetry, here continues her scholarly approach to a revivification of ancient times. The book is divided into three parts: a study of the Persian Empire under Cyrus; a portrayal of the greatest empire builders before the Caesars, Philip of Macedon and his son, Alexander the Great, and, in conclusion, a picture of their foremost successor in the East, Herod the Great, up to the advent of the Christian era.

As the title of the book implies, Miss Riding's main purpose is to show these men, as well as the turbulent periods in which they reigned, from a more intimate point of view than that usually utilized in classical studies. As a result, the reader's attention is focused on the domestic tribulations behind palace doors to a greater extent than on the more familiar background of the alarums and excursions which occupied the public life of the rulers.

The most familiar of the episodes here recounted is, of course, the story of Antony and Cleopatra. The stories of Herod and Mariamne, Aristotle and Pythias, Cyrus and Amytis, Alexander and Thaïs are also retold, although the last-named is dismissed with a few paragraphs. In the chapters dealing with Alexander's reign, it is Olympias, Philip's wife, who provides the dominant female characterizaton.

In spite of the publisher's declaration, "Lives of Wives" may scarcely be considered primarily as fiction. It has little of the smooth narrative flow which characterizes the best historical novels. There is some dialogue, to be sure, and a fund of anecdotes such as Plutarch introduced from time to time to enliven his pages; but, for the most part, the book is concerned with enlightening the student of antiquity on certain aspects of the eras immediately preceding the golden age of Rome. If some of it owes more to Miss Riding's imagination than to recorded fact, it is nevertheless the sort of history for which Plutarch provided an agreeable precedent centuries ago. In the midst of the countless historical novels which distort fact in order that a swift-paced—but apocryphal—tale may provide temporary entertainment for readers of fiction, Miss Riding's sound re-creation of events and characters gives welcome proof that the integrity of the true scholar still persists in our time.

M. W. S.

Transition in Virginia

Journey Proud, by Thomasine McGehee. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

TIDEWATER VIRGINIA has long been a fruitful source of material for authors in search of a picturesque background for novels dealing with the varying aspects of the American scene. That the Piedmont district, beyond the Tidewater, is similarly valuable to literature, is attested by Thomasine McGehee's novel, "Journey Proud."

In this nostalgic study of the passing of a great landed aristocracy, Mrs. McGehee traces the fortunes of a Piedmont family from the golden days of their prosperity before the Civil War, through the havoc wrought not only by the years of conflict but by the subsequent era of reconstruction. The tragic story is a familiar one, it is true, but Mrs. McGehee's treatment gives it distinction. Her style is sometimes cumbersome: numerous parenthetical expressions and generally unorthodox sentence structure, as well as oblique narration, are employed instead of a more conventional approach. Nevertheless, as the story progresses, the individuality of the style becomes increasingly effective; in spite of being burdened with occasional awkward passages, it provides an efficacious method of evoking the atmosphere of brooding melancholy which largely pervades the book.

The story revolves around young George Mackay, who is reared in the luxury of a cavalier society among the plantation owners of the Piedmont. At 16, he becomes embroiled in the upheaval which causes the destruction of almost all of the material aspects of his earlier existence. After Appomattox, he comes home "to a world that has passed away," a world that is now to George and his family little more than a nebulous dream. But the intangible elements which actuated the Mackays and the other planters still remain; no débâcle could destroy their love of the land itself, any more than it could undermine their ideals or their culture. Driven by the inner compulsions of both memory and hope, George and his father attempt the difficult task of rehabilitating the surroundings and reviving the customs of earlier days.

For 10 years, George Mackay holds resolutely to this aim, until increasing debts and the multiplication of hardships force him to compromise, just as his father had to do a few years previously. He resigns his dreams of seeing a new, self-sufficient landed aristocracy rise from smoldering ruins. The Mackay clan is scattered; their vast acres are lost to them. Even the satisfaction of being a small, independent farmer is denied to George after the dogged effort he expends in a last attempt to cling to the land.

The frontier provided a happy solution to many Americans of the nineteenth century who found themselves in a like position; but to George Mackay, love of the land meant a love of Virginia alone, and rather than leave the Piedmont, he was willing to become a small shopkeeper in the end. His pride in Virginia, however, in spite of all that had come to pass, never wavered. Reading of his love and loyalty, it is easy to understand the hold which a country may have on its sons.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Amazing Career of Sir Giles Overreach, by Robert Hamilton Ball (Princeton University Press, $5). The history of the English speaking stage for more than three centuries, as it is related to performances of Massinger's drama, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts."

Modelling for Amateurs, by Clifford and Rosemary Ellis (The Studio Publications, $3.50). Twentieth volume in the "How To Do It" series, exemplifying the processes by which any inquirer may become acquainted with the elements of modelling.

Eyes on America, by W. S. Hall (The Studio Publications, $3.50). A discussion of art today in the United States, with 230 illustrations, eight of which are in color.

The Elizabethan Journals, being a record of those things most talked of during the years 1591-1603, by G. B. Harrison (Macmillan, $4.50). Presenting in one volume three previous books, "An Elizabethan Journal, 1591-94," "A Second Elizabethan Journal, 1595-8" and "A Last Elizabethan Journal, 1599-1603."

In a Blue Moon, by Nell Dorr (Putnam, $5). Photographs of figures made against pictorial Florida backgrounds.

A History of Europe, by H. A. L. Fisher (Houghton Mifflin, $5). A revised and enlarged one-volume edition of the three-volume history.

The American Year Book (Thomas Nelson, $7.50), editor, William Schuyler, general editor, Albert Bushnell Hart. A record of events and progress during 1938.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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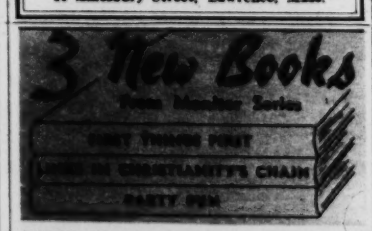

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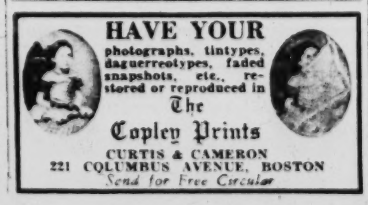

An Analytical Approach to an Interpretation of the Bible

Bible Problems Solved, a Logical Interpretation by George H. Gudebrod. New York: Putnam. $2.75.

AN IMPRESSION quickly gained from this volume is that the author has delved long and faithfully in the Holy Scriptures and has applied to his findings the incisive activity of an analytical mind. His many years of research have brought to him, apparently, an unshakable faith in the integrity of the Scriptures and the firm conviction that they contain the solution to all the problems confronting humanity today, both individual and collective, both national and international. He sees the present confusion of society as "due to man's attempts to propagate his own principles, rather than the laws of God, which are so clearly and simply stated in the Bible for each dispensation." And he sees the responsibility falling upon the clergy of Christendom to lead humanity back to the ways outlined by Christ Jesus himself, "the indwelling of the Holy Spirit to be obtained only through full faith in Christ and God in the world, the world thus to be relieved of its self-imposed burden of sin and misery."

Part One deals with Revelation, including analysis of the chapters on the seven Churches and the general application of Revelation to the problems of life. Mr. Gudebrod is convinced that God has a plan for salvation in all ages for all classes, and that this plan is revealed in the seven Churches. He is equally assured that each class will be punished precisely according to its deserts except as God's mercy and grace lessen the burden.

* * *

The second part discusses the thirteenth chapter of Matthew and summarizes other parables as found in the Synoptic Gospels. The logic and application of each is set forth in accordance with the author's views of the significance of each. He sees Jesus as both Son of God and Son of man. His concept of creation is the commonly accepted materialistic one, that man made in God's image is material, at first good, "but as men multiplied some fell by the wayside, some were devoured by sin, some were good but did not last long. . . ." His plan for salvation of the sinful is through the atonement and expiation of Christ Jesus.

In Part Three Mr. Gudebrod deals with the Nineteenth Psalm, finding in verses 7 to 10 "seven principles stated which are the basic laws of God for seven dispensations in which God deals with man in different eras."

Part Four is the longest division of the book. In this the author deals with many phases of religion, often dogmatically and in some instances with something less than the full knowledge which should justify an author in dealing destructively with another's religion. "Church Unity and Peter and the Rock," "Science and the Bible," "Miracles and Science," "The Voice of God," "Who Was Cain's Wife?" "Some Foolishness in Preaching" are chapter titles in this part, showing the wide range of the author's endeavor. He accepts the miracles as true since Jesus was God and could therefore perform many mighty works. While one can but applaud the spirit, conviction, and enterprise of the author, many will disagree with some, at least, of his conclusions.

* * *

One familiar with the teachings of Christian Science will deprecate both the spirit and the lack of understanding manifest in the chapter on this religion. While no one can justly deny to another the privilege of acceptance or denial of the teachings of any religious denomination, yet that the Christian spirit should govern such treatment of any Christian doctrine is generally accepted. This custom Mr. Gudebrod has failed to observe, for a tinge of ridicule pervades the chapter. The primary error is lack of understanding of the teachings of Christian Science.

There is utter confusion as to the distinction which Mrs. Eddy makes clear between man, God's image, and a mortal, the Adam man, born of the flesh. This error in the premise leads to great confusion in his conclusions. The statement that God "is a principle" rather than "divine Principle" is another misstatement that confuses the reader. The author personalizes evil as Satan, a very real character, and believes that Paul's instruction to Timothy is being violated because a woman discovered Christian Science, and women have part in the activities of this Church as teachers and readers.

It is unfortunate that a volume containing so much of helpful Biblical exegesis goes so far astray in its misrepresentation of a religious movement which has grown to world-wide proportions and whose Christianly works have become so generally recognized.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Canal in Bruges With the Belfry in Background; Reproduced From "Belgium"

Mr. Gibson's Belgium

Belgium, by Hugh Gibson. Doubleday, Doran. $3.50.

AS YOUNG SAM WELLER would have put it, there are guidebooks "warious." Hugh Gibson, in "Belgium—The Country and Its People," is endeavoring to write "the sort of book I wish somebody had written for me years ago." And he has succeeded, no doubt, in writing the sort of book about Belgium that he likes.

Mr. Gibson is an American who has lived much abroad. He has been in the service of his country's foreign department from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in 1908, when he was secretary of legation, to Brussels in 1938, when he was Ambassador to Belgium. Just now he is launching on the radio every Sunday night, from Brussels, masterpieces of understatement which even Mr. Eden might envy.

Much depends on what one wants in a book of this nature. The casual, hurried tourist usually has to get something compact and specific; while the more fortunate traveler with a motorcar, plenty of time, and an epicurean palate for sight-seeing rather scorns the handbook idea. Mr. Gibson, frankly of the latter type, makes caustic comment on what he calls the "cruel and unjust punishment" known as sight-seeing, especially that of the organized variety.

No, here is no guidebook in the accepted sense. But it will prove interesting to those who are students of contemporary life and its backgrounds, and who can spend more than a day or two in Belgium. The first part of the book is a general treatment, with a summary of the history of Belgium and two illuminating chapters on Flemish painting. Then follows "Belgium for the Tourist," covering Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp, and "Belgium for the Belgians"—and for Mr. Gibson, evidently, since he writes here with real relish of towns and cities off the beaten path, as well as of medieval survivals and of local fêtes of marionettes, of carillons—much about carillons. He has a tempting chapter called "Mixed Bag," in which he tells of regional dishes and cookery and of Belgium's lace making. There is an appendix of some 50 pages, with notes on art and architecture and a great deal about saints.

That Mr. Gibson knows his Belgium there can be no doubt. He writes of it so understandingly and so appreciatively that it is clear he will always be Ambassador to Belgium.

Saga of Steel Making

Iron Brew, by Stewart H. Holbrook. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

WITH SOMETHING OF the drive and tempo of the industry itself, Stewart H. Holbrook has set down in "Iron Brew" a narrative of men in an undertaking of appalling bigness. This is a yarn in the heady U. S. A. tradition, with words to spill for the bold melodrama of empire building and capital-labor relations that is the saga of steel making.

The puddlers and trimmers are gone, for no man today works at a place where the machine can do the job. The maw of a Bessemer converter can masticate 25 tons of fiery mortar and there are 150 tons of molten, flowing steel to the ladle, and in place of the trimmers, the Hewlett unloader moves 7,000 tons of ore in less than six hours from the Great Lakes docks. In Pittsburgh, under Sewickley Heights where the homes of the steel barons are an architectural panoply, there is "the sinister flow of hot pig down the seething gullies of blast furnaces, the terrible beauty of tapping an open hearth and that endless procession of long red tongues, crashing and roaring through the rolling mills."

Mr. Holbrook gives the inevitability it deserves to the eventual battle for unionization that marked the years after 1916. Gary, last of the steel baronies to be builded, rose as a feudal fortress, and the Homestead strike was in fact "war on the Monongahela," as the United States became the greatest steel-producing country in the world.

Closing with "Struggle in Smoke," Mr. Holbrook recounts the repression of unionism that kept the forces of unrest suppressed 25 years after Homestead, and then the impact upon capital-labor relations when United States Steel turned over its huge payroll to outside union organizations in the sweep of the John L. Lewis insurgency.

Today, with more than half the industry working under some form of collective bargaining with a bonafide union, Mr. Holbrook thinks the future lies less with the steel barons than with the technicians and with labor, whose problem is "to improve a business that has been both the glory and the shame of industrial America."

Old and New in China

All the Tomorrows, by Naomi Lane Babson. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50.

IF ALL NOVELS of modern China challenge instant comparison with the work of Pearl Buck, that is hardly the fault either of the author or of the reviewer. Thus, unavoidably, this recent novel begins its literary career under a handicap. It is all utterly unfair, and yet there seems no help for it.

Miss Babson, one learns, went to China soon after graduation from her American college. There she came to understand the country in its present pitiful plight; and it is easy to believe that, as Miss Babson has professed, this book "refused not to be written." Like certain of the novels of Mrs. Buck, it sets forth the conflict of the old and the new in China, tracing the fortunes of one Chinese family of wealth and position down the years from the eighteen sixties.

One's sympathies are first really enlisted in behalf of two granddaughters of old Apricot, she who had refused fiercely as a child to have her feet bound and thus had set a precedent for the family. Felix, son of Apricot and a Westerner, had of course desired sons, as do all Chinese, not daughters; and at last he had sons.

Yet it is not with their lives that we are concerned in this book, but with the lives of the older daughters, Pearl and Jade. It was Pearl who clung loyally to the long-established things of habit and custom and tradition; Jade, always gay and a little wild, who became a revolutionary. Both typify equally the China of today, one inclining backward and the other pressing forward, renouncing her ease and safety for the furthering of what she conceives to be the good of the masses.

There are many characters in this novel—people of the East and of the West. All are capably drawn, interesting, even provocative. The book, if more than a trifle long-winded, is worth reading for the profit it brings in increased appreciation of the great struggle in the East. And yet it lacks that distinction which attaches itself to everything Pearl Buck writes; and therefore, one fears, it will be too readily forgotten.

M. W.

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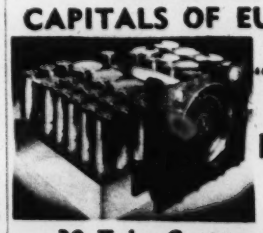
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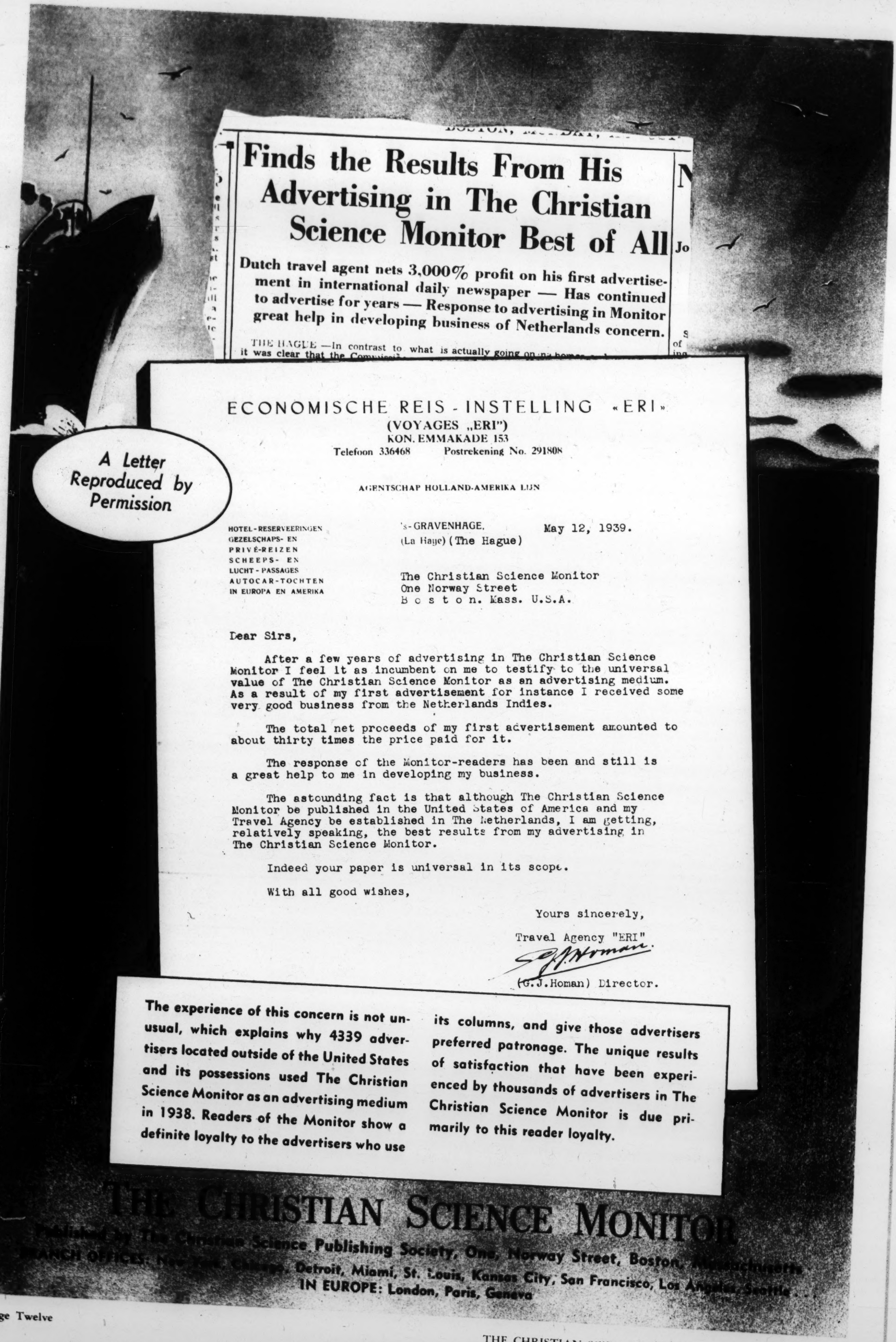

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. . Fireman, Whang That Anvil

(Continued from Page 4)

prano, was chief among the soloists.

Perhaps most interesting of the attractions were the military bands from Europe. There was the Kaiser Franz Band from Germany, wearing dark trousers, Prussian blue coats, plenty of gold and plumes. There was the Grenadier Guards Band from London, the Bande Garde Republicaine from France, the United States Marine Band, and the Ninth Regiment Band from New York.

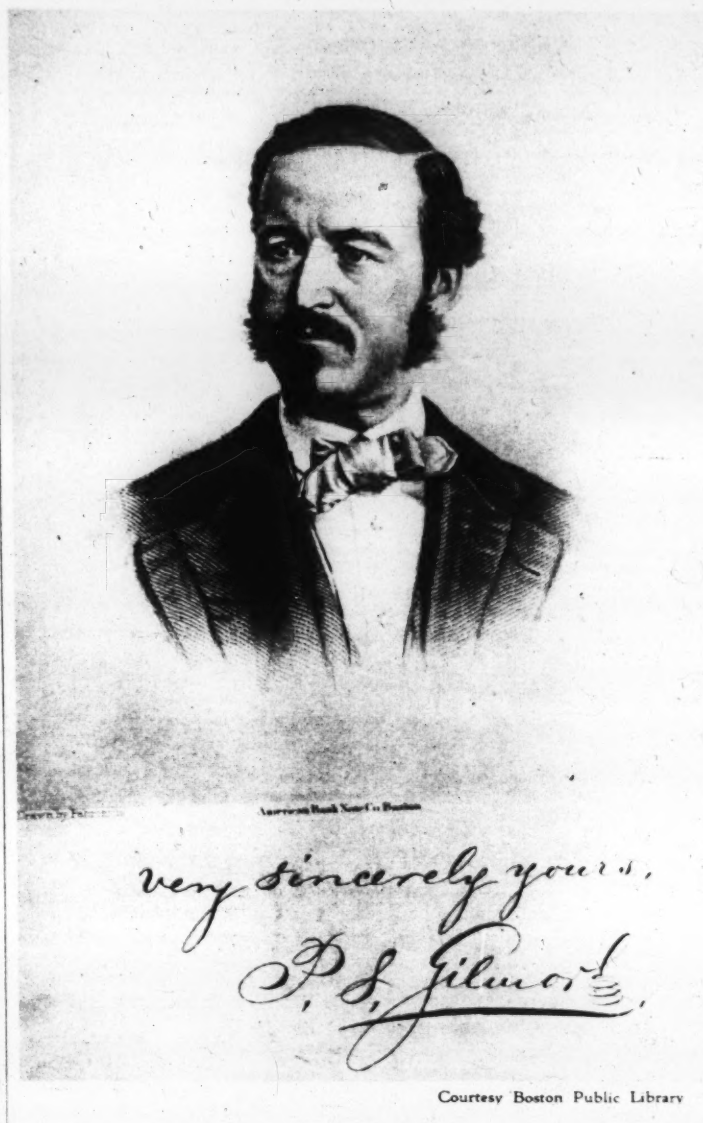
It was a Peace Jubilee in name, but the New York and Boston newspapers promptly declared war. A young reporter from the New York Herald started it. He jotted down a few words anent the Yankee girls in the chorus, commenting on their spare figures and sharp features. In emphasizing their frugality he wrote he had observed them, "gaping in amazement through the windows at the luxurious viands served visitors in the restaurants, only to slip away and munch their gingerbread and pop in some quiet street."

* * *

As though to arouse the ire of all Bostonians to this affront to their young womanhood, the Boston newspapers fully copied this despatch of the Herald. They did not themselves make reply, however, until the following night when, by odd chance, Madame Pescha-Leutner made a change in her program. But let the Boston Globe of June 21, 1872, tell it:

"Madame Pescha-Leutner was to sing the grand aria from Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' instead of which she sang Proch's 'Air and Variations,' and the majority of the audience, ignorant of the change, went away in the belief they had listened to one of the great master's compositions. Even the sapient and intensely critical representative of the New York Herald fell into the trap and telegraphed that journal an account of how Madame Leutner sang Mozart's air.

"This is highly amusing when the dogmatic and would-be sarcastic tone is taken into consideration. The cynical grumbler of the New York World exhibited equal



Very sincerely yours, P. S. Gilmore

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knowledge in the matter and the representative of the Sun kept him company. But the critic of the New York Times surpasses all his brethren in his remarks on the subject.

"He says: 'The second victory of the day was won by Madame Pescha-Leutner, whose delivery of the grand air from 'Il Flauto Magico' gave birth to tumultuous demonstrations of delight. Her exceedingly high soprano voice filled the building, and even those who listened most remote must have lost little of her facile and brilliant execution of Mozart's florid composition.' "

The war was on! The New York Herald began its account the next day: "Boston just now is a delightful place of amusement; but to those of finer sensibilities that huge slaughterhouse of delicacy and refinement is a place of torture, from which, after the first sensation of novelty has passed, they seek to escape."

On June 24 the Ninth Regiment Band made its debut on the Jubilee program. Although the audience approved the performance sufficiently to demand repeated encores, the Globe commented: "We are sorry we cannot speak in high terms of their performance. We expected better things of New York's best band. Contrasted with foreign bands they are both noisy and ineffective . . . before they had half completed their share in the program, the monotonous lack of color, tastelessness, and harshness of tone that marked their performance became almost painfully disturbing to a sensitive ear."

* * *

Irony touched a new high as the Globe concluded: "We have spoken thus mildly of them because they are strangers among us, and hospitality forbids that they be subjected to the ordeal of a searching criticism."

Having exhausted the domestic as well as the international needs of peace, and H. G. Wells' militant Martians not yet disturbing the interplanetary amenities, Gilmore was not encouraged to try another Jubilee.

In fact, it appears his sympathies were aroused by the sad plight of New York's music, for in a year or two he moved to Manhattan and took over the Twenty-second Regiment Band, directing it with success and approbation for 20 years.

Boom in Magnesium

ONE INDUSTRY experiencing a boom these days is the production of magnesium, the metal competing with aluminum. Demand is substantially greater than the available supply and has been for some time.

A cubic foot of aluminum is one third the weight of a cubic foot of structural steel, but a cubic foot of magnesium weighs only two thirds as much as aluminum. Though magnesium costs 40 per cent more than aluminum per pound, its lighter weight means that a cubic foot of magnesium would cost slightly less than a cubic foot of aluminum.

According to officials of the National Geographic Society, one twelfth of the earth's crust is aluminum, but magnesium can be gained from sea water, which covers twice the land areas. At the present time, all domestic magnesium comes from Michigan brine wells, but magnesium compounds are being produced in small quantities from sea water.

Magnesium possesses many of the qualities which have made aluminum valuable to industry; it can be machined as are other metals; it can be hammered into shape, drawn into wire, or extruded into various forms.

Because of its lightness, magnesium has been entering more and more into airplane construction, the industry responsible for consuming about 70 per cent of the magnesium castings produced. These are mostly alloys of magnesium and aluminum, the alloys being stronger than either metal separately. Extended use of magnesium can reduce the weight of a plane by almost 200 pounds.

According to government researchers magnesium will experience still greater use in the future in the manufacture of motor cars, buses, trucks and trailers, in line with the present trend toward the reduction of weight of these products. Domestic resources, they hold, can supply an expanding demand without increase in price.

Nowhere is magnesium found as a metal; it occurs only in its several compounds. The sulphate, epsom salts, was discovered in 1695, but the metal itself was not isolated from the known compounds until 1808, about 16 years before aluminum was extracted. The most common form is the carbonate, "magnesite" which is mined in many places. The largest exports have gone to Japan. During the World War the price of magnesite jumped from $20 a ton to $50.

In 1935 when the Explorer II, stratosphere balloon of the National-Geographic Society-Army Air Corps expedition made its memorable flight, the observer and pilot with a ton of scientific apparatus, were enclosed in a nine foot spherical gondola of 95 per cent magnesium, 4 per cent aluminum, and a small amount of manganese.

H. B. N.

. . Bantams

(Continued from Page 5)

tion to many others both in small colleges and large universities.

So far, "fifty" football seems to be confined almost exclusively to eastern seaboard colleges, although Cornell, Penn State, Pittsburgh, and Syracuse have shown interest in the game, and there have been stirrings even in the midwest. It is possible that many smaller colleges, with limited brawn among candidates for football, may turn to the lighter game. But, on the other hand, distances between the bigger colleges in the west and midwest may delay the acceptance of the "fifty" game there, especially in cases where the schools have heavyweight teams, anyway, and might not care to afford a second set of rail and hotel bills for the bantams.

Coaches—always eager to get more boys into competitive athletics—have quite generally approved the theory behind the lighter game. Among the enthusiasts are George Little, director of athletics at Rutgers; and Harry J. Rockafeller, lightweight team coach there, Harry Stuhldreher, former coach at Villanova, now at the University of Wisconsin; Ken Loeffler, coach of the Yale lightweights; and Don Griffith, Princeton "fifty" coach.

There is a real possibility that the "fifty" type of football may spread beyond the eastern schools because of insistence by lightweight students themselves, in various colleges, upon their constitutional right to play football! The game has received national attention through an article by Arnold Nicholson in the Saturday Evening Post late in 1937. A Peewee All-American team already has been selected through a poll of coaches and officials. The game is on its way, or appears to be.

If it actally gains acceptance throughout the country, the next thing no doubt will be agitation for an inter-sectional game, like the annual Rose Bowl game at Pasadena. The only question, in that event, will be what the game shall be called, when it is played. For full-sized teams there is not only the Rose Bowl game, but its many imitators, including the Sugar Bowl, the Cotton Bowl, the Orange Bowl, the Ice Bowl, the Dixie Bowl, the Eastern Bowl, the Peach Bowl, and the Sun Bowl games. There is even a Poi Bowl game in Hawaii. Time Magazine last year suggested "Gravy Bowl" as a sort of generic name for all these intersectional and championship games, since they involve such large financial outlays.

As to peewee football, however, no suitable name has yet been suggested for a championship match of the mightiest midgets of them all. There already is a "Finger Bowl" game—otherwise that might do. . . . So this vital question may be regarded as still before the house.

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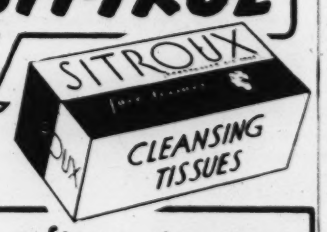

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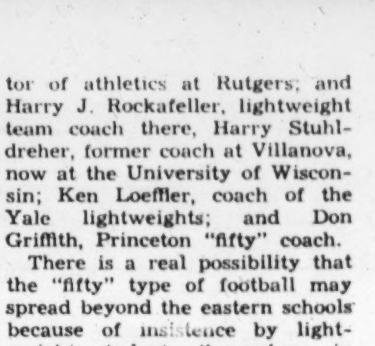

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(serves 6)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
½ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes
½ bay leaf (if desired)
½ teaspoonful salt
Stalk celery
Few grains cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoonful mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoonful onion juice

Mix tomatoes, bay leaf, salt, celery, cayenne or pepper. Boil 10 min. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add to hot mixture; stir until dissolved. Add vinegar, onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain. Put in molds rinsed in cold water. Chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce, garnish with mayonnaise or cooked dressing. Or chill in ring mold—fill center with cole-slaw.

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Over the Editor's Desk

PROFITEERING, ever a burden in war time to belligerents and neutrals alike, promptly became a threat in the United States when the zero hour struck in Europe. Immediately the Washington authorities took what action they could under peace-time precedent, and studies are being made of means of further lessening the pressure, as Tully Nettleton of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor explains in his article in this issue.

However exasperating censors must have been during William Henry Chamberlin's many years of coverage for the Monitor in various capitals of Europe and the Far East, he is able to look back on these incidents with a smile that is the sure indication of the type of newspaper man who is able to survive in his work under trying conditions.

Jan Christian Smuts is one of those youthful prodigies who grew up. In 1898, though legally under age for the post, he was appointed attorney general for the South African republic. His career has been one of large historical meaning, as Donovan Richardson indicates in his sketch of this leader in efforts to attain a new world order.

Neutrality, a question that is above all to the fore in these days, is discussed in its historical aspects by Edward M. Quinn, a Chicago attorney.

What bearing are events in the East to have upon Siam? E. C. Cotes, long a student of Asiatic affairs and author of many articles for the Monitor as a contributor through its European bureau, examines in this issue the trends that have become marked since the abdication of the king in 1935, and the subsequent rule of a regency council, operating through the king's nephew, Ananda Mahidol, who is now 15.

The heavyweights no longer monopolize football, as Robert W. Desmond, a frequent contributor to the magazine section, explains in this issue. To many persons the widespread vogue of teams composed of players who weigh not more than 150 pounds each will come as a surprise.

An impressive event of 70 years ago in Boston, the Peace Jubilee, had its humorous sidelights because of the grandiose notions of the enterprising young leader of Gilmore's band. Robert R. Mullen of the Monitor's Boston staff, has rounded up for this issue an account of the jubilee that consistently holds to the lighter vein.

In Prospect . .

Forthcoming issues are to contain a consideration by H. B. Elliston of the possible economic effects upon the United States of the European war. From England there has come a striking group of specially taken photographs to go with an article on the port of Southampton. Of interest to all, we believe, will be an article on what has been done in the United States to improve rural roads, with resulting benefits to 3,500,000 families.

* * *

Letters

"Oh, Say, Can You Sing?" . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

As a person with a voice neither excellent nor trained for singing, I wish to answer the question which forms the title of an article by Natalie Gordon in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section of Sept. 9, "Oh, Say, Can You Sing?"

I can sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." I do sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." And even if I couldn't sing a note of it, I should still hope never to lose the privilege of recognizing it as the national anthem of my country.

I think that more people would be able to sing this anthem if it were not for the self-consciousness which seems to possess them. It seems to me there is nothing about "The Star-Spangled Banner" that should faze anyone with an ordinary ear for music, a good normal pair of lungs, and a will to sing. And I venture to add that the question of whether or not a highly diversified audience can sing a national anthem should not, necessarily, be the first point to be considered in its choice.

As to the origin of the air, the only reply I can make to that, in all common sense, is to say, "What of it?" The air is now associated with nothing but our own national anthem.

Now, as to the war-like sentiment of its words, it would be interesting to take a poll to find out how many people are stirred to warlike feeling or even think of war when they hear "The Star-Spangled Banner." The result might be quite reassuring to these conscientious alarmists. It is true that "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written in a time of great human stress, and we would not care, today, to sing all the words. While nearly everyone is familiar with the first and last stanzas, we have wisely allowed the others to be forgotten. But national anthems are identified, not only nationally, but internationally, by their tunes. They are not written to order, nor do they grow out of conventional contests, conducted for the benefit of musicians and poets. They must be dramatic, and they appeal (rightly enough, for sentiment has its place in this world of ours) to sentiment and not to reason. And, judged by these standards, "The Star-Spangled Banner" has a place of which it will be difficult for well-intentioned reformers to deprive it.

Here is the heart of the matter. Every nation has some emblem, some symbol, some figurehead, upon which to lavish, tangibly, the love and devotion which the people feel for their native land. With England, it is the King. With America, it is the flag. And "The Star-Spangled Banner" is the only patriotic song, thus far, which gives an adequate vent to this emotion. The literal significance of Francis Scott Key's poem is, happily and naturally, forgotten. The symbolism remains. With the first strong, prolonged notes, the mental drama begins. "Oh, say, can you see?" In these days of confusion and tragedy, *can* we see? *Is* the flag still there? *Does* it stand for the old ideals, the sure faith? On the glorious music goes to the final full burst of assurance:

> And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
> O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Eyes are wet. Hearts swell. The flag is still there—and so is the song. May they never part company.

S. B. B.

Boston, Mass.

* * *

Training for Peace . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Recent news items on the European situation recalled an excellent editorial in a last year's Magazine Section (June 22) "Training for Peace." The author told of the extensive, thorough training he received in preparation for active military service. Then after being in the midst of the fighting for years, he returned home "untouched, unhurt—and unconvinced." He had made a discovery, however, that "men were sorely needed for peace." But he could find no peace recruiting office, no organization, pertaining to peace.

Within each individual's consciousness a peace training camp can be established, each individual may have the distinction of being a recruiting officer, an instructor or even a secretary or Minister of Peace and in the measure that each individual thoroughly disciplines himself, in that measure will universal peace be established. Millions of prayers no doubt have been and are being said all over the world, multitudes have prayed and hoped that peace would be established but the reverse seems evident. May it not be that we are not praying aright? Instead of praying for peace, perhaps it would be more effective to pray to know what peace is, how to live peace.

C. K. T.

Great Falls, Mont.

* * *

The Eternal Presence . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

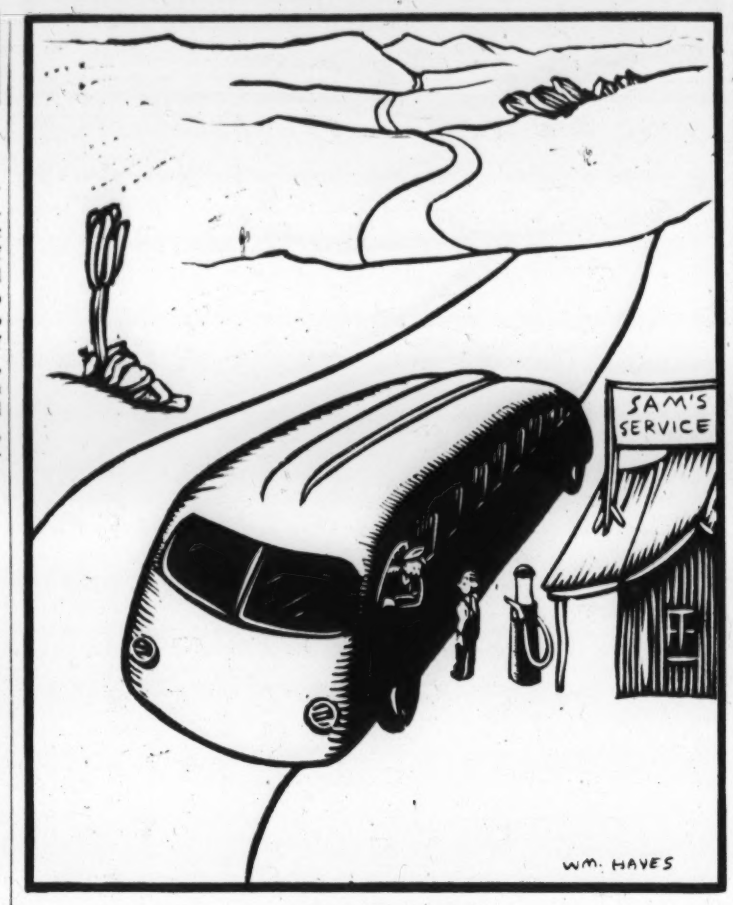
I have read with deep interest, "Admiral Byrd Heads South in October to Stake United States Claims in Antarctica" (Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, July 29, 1939).

It is gratifying to learn that in his former expedition to the Antarctic, Admiral Byrd felt the sustaining and comforting presence of God, when he was isolated in the most remote, uninhabitable, and unfriendly section of the earth during the winter darkness of 1934 at Advance Base.

The Psalmist sang, "If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there" (Ps. 139:8). Admiral Byrd wrote from the most desolate place in the world, "Though I am cut off from human beings, I am not alone." ("Alone," page 183). Back in 1892 a prominent businessman once remarked to the Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, that he was "alone." Immediately Mrs. Eddy replied, "Mr. . . . you are never alone!" ("Historical and Biographical Papers," by Judge Clifford P. Smith, Vol. 2, page 69.)

BERNARD KOTTEK

Bremerton, Wash.



"TWO, PLEASE"

. . Profiteering?

(*Continued from Page 2*)

the war revenues of the Government.

These items practically cover the ways by which the Federal Government seems likely to try to control prices or war profits while the United States remains neutral. There are some other considerations such as the concern of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to prevent a despoiling of natural resources—typical petroleum, grasslands and timber—in order to cash in on a war market. And there might be special defense precautions to curb profiteering in essential materials which the United States has to import, such as rubber, tin, manganese, nickel, wool, sugar, camphor, hemp and shellac.

The most stringent price controls, however, might come if and after the United States should be drawn into the conflict as a belligerent. The month of August, 1917, saw passage by Congress of the Lever Food Control Act under which President Wilson was authorized to set prices for grains, fuels, and other commodities, and hoarding and profiteering were forbidden (though without attaching a penalty). This was enforced chiefly by licensing producers, jobbers and retailers. It was an extreme innovation in 1917 but with the experience since then in price controls under AAA and NRA—not all of it favorable but at least tending to accustom people to the idea—it is likely that drastic executive powers might come even more quickly into being.

* * *

The final chapter of the World War experience illustrates the most difficult phase of any effort at curbing war-time commodity prices. This situation is reached when and if prolonged war attrition reduces world stocks of civilized goods to the actual scarcity point or even the beginning of scarcity.

After all, war is appallingly wasteful, is bitterly, terribly destructive. It not only hurls away fortunes in powder and shell to mangle men, women and children, but it tears manpower and natural resources away from production of the things which in peace-time make for a decent and comfortable standard of living. Sooner or later in this process a point is reached where demand exceeds what is left of world supply.

When that point is reached, or approached, producers simply have to be paid enough to induce them to produce and to expand production. They can command the price, their own costs have risen, their real wages in terms of what money will buy are not even normal, and they are courting the collapse and ruin which every inflated war economy brings in its wake.

The worst manifestations of exorbitant prices, as well as the most excited efforts to do something about them came not during the World War but after it in the United States. President Wilson late in 1919 asked Congress to strengthen the Food Control Act by inserting penalties for its violation, by requiring goods to be marked with the price at which they left the producer, and by compelling all corporations in interstate commerce to take out licenses. Congress balked at the licensing and price-marking proposals but appropriated $1,000,000 with which the Department of Justice under Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer launched an anti-profiteering campaign accompanied by great fanfare. The price increases, however, continued.

* * *

They broke only under the impact of a buyers' strike. In the summer of 1920 men began to make it a point to wear their old clothes and even overalls. Women's clubs resolved their members would buy only necessities. Deserted retail stores started announcing price cuts; manufacturers were caught under an avalanche of cancelled orders; and the slump began which for a decade afterward put farmers again in rags and forced country banks to the wall with frozen mortgages.

By way of summation it might be said that the Government in the United States has numerous instruments by which it may restrain profiteering and keep prices somewhere within reason during the early stages of a war abroad or even to its end if it should be a short war. But all governmental curbs are defensive, palliative, partial measures. If war should be prolonged, prices are bound to rise as money itself becomes inflated and supplies eventually begin to lag behind the business of mechanized devastation. Ultimately the only curb that can really prevent profiteering and dislocations is for men and nations to learn how to live without wars.

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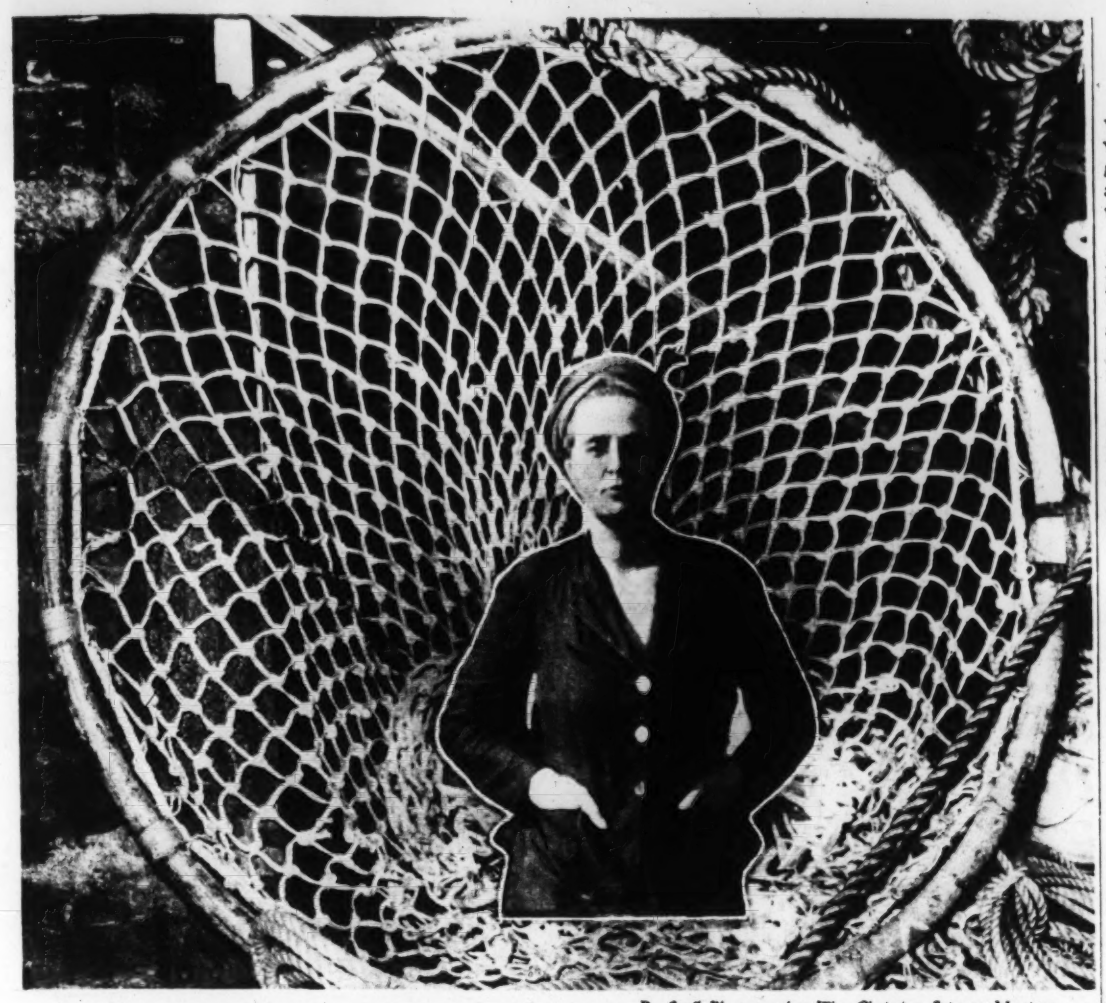

By Staff Photographer The Christian Science Monitor

SHE CAST HER NET ON LAND—Mrs. John Worthington and a Cape Cod Fish Net, the Strands of Which She Has Used in Fashioning Delightful Articles of Apparel and Household Use

Fashion in a Fish Net

CAPE COD FISHERMEN'S NETS have brought in many a haul of strange and useful products of the sea in the past, but it remained for a woman to cast those nets literally around the world and draw in fame and fortune for herself and profitable year-round employment for several score of the Cape's fisherfolks.

From the fishing shacks on the sand dunes of North Truro to the smart fashion marts of the world may seem a long cast. But Mrs. John Worthington has made it with such success that Cape Cod fish net was seen in gowns selling in the three-figure bracket on Fifth Avenue, in turbans that graced the heads of European nobility, and on about every other American woman from coast to coast this past summer.

Fishwives, whose fingers have grown deft through mending nets for one of the oldest occupations in the world, are turning their skill to fashioning those nets into blouses, skirts, capes, belts, scarves and hats of innumerable styles that are in demand by smart women throughout the world.

It began about four years ago, when John Worthington decided to give up flying and settled down with his wife and two little boys to the business of conducting a cold-storage plant for fish in his old home town of Truro on Cape Cod. Mrs. Worthington is the kind of woman who always is doing interesting, worthwhile things. Born in Buenos Aires, educated in England, she was driving an ambulance at the age of 16 during the World War. Afterward she took up nursing and later came to New York and studied two years for the stage at the American Laboratory Theater.

In the midst of preparing for a stage career, she met and married the aviator, John Worthington. Settling in Truro, the couple took for their home an original Cape Cod house, nearly 200 years old, situated high on the dunes looking out to sea.

"One day when I was furnishing our home, I visited my husband's warehouse and saw some new white fishnet waiting to be tied. I immediately jumped on it for curtains for the dining room," she explained when telling about her industry, for that is what her experiment has grown to be.

"The stuff had possibilities, I thought, and just for fun I began making it into all kinds of things. I gave some turbans and belts to friends and they liked them so well I was encouraged to branch out.

"I began experimenting with dyes, trying to copy the colors that are typical of the Cape, the red of the cranberry, the sand, and the amethyst shadows on the dunes, the blue of the bay, dusty miller green and poverty grass yellow. I dyed the nets on the beach, washed them in the ocean, and dried them on the sand. The results were soft, subtle shades, difficult to copy. But when the business grew so big, I found a man who can reproduce my colors perfectly, and he now does all my dyeing.

"One day I picked up some of my net things and went to New York and showed them to Vogue. They were an instantaneous hit and that was the beginning. To think that this little fishing village should become headquarters for turning out fashionable apparel for some of the smartest and best-dressed women of the world seems almost like a fairy tale. I still am almost dazed when I consider that from draping up a few yards of fishnet in my dining room has grown a business that has a volume of several thousand dollars a month and gives employment to 50 native women in my factory here. In addition I have a shop in Hyannis and a business office in New York.

"But I never could have got to first base without the fishermen's wives. They have been wonderful and have taken up this work quickly and wholeheartedly. Fishnet is the hardest material in the world to handle. It cannot be stitched on the machine, so all work must be done by hand. I make all the designs, and the women are clever about carrying them out. We use three grades of net, trap net—the coarsest—sardine net, minnow net, and eel net—the finest."

Asked if her workers were kept busy all winter, Mrs. Worthington said that winter is her busiest season, as fishnet articles have been avidly seized upon as ideal for cruise wear. Belts of rope, turbans that keep the hair in place, capes of many thicknesses and varied colors, necklaces of little cork floats, dozens of little Cape Cod utilities, this clever woman has put across to the smart world as the latest fad.

Naturally anything so successful would be imitated, and the past summer the stores have been flooded with cheap imitations of fishnet. But this "boom" in fishnet, as she calls it, disturbs Mrs. Worthington not at all. The poor copies will soon die off, she says, and the real stuff, which is strong, resilient, and durable, she believes will become a classic for sports and cruise wear.

"The possibilities in the use of fishnet have been only touched, as yet," Mrs. Worthington concluded.

As materials for interior decoration as well as for garments, the net will produce many innovations for the coming winter season. So it looks as if the Cape Cod fishermen and their wives will continue to have lucrative occupation the year round in casting their nets into fashionable salons, as well as into the ocean.

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.. Neutrality: Old and New

(Continued from Page 7)

whether the arms embargo, provided by the United States Congress in the 1935 Neutrality Act and its amendments, violates the treaty of 1925.

On Jan. 25, 1928, Representative Burton of Ohio introduced in Congress a resolution providing that "the policy of the United States shall consist in forbidding the export of arms, munitions, or war material to any nation engaged in war with another nation." The adoption of this resolution was stimulated by the popular belief that an embargo on arms would tend to discourage war abroad, and at the same time preserve the neutrality of the United States.

* * *

The hearing in 1933 on Senator Borah's resurrected resolution, which authorized the Chief Executive at his discretion to join other nations in refusing to ship arms whenever the shipment would promote war, brought to sharp issue the advocates of American neutrality and the advocates of intervention against aggressors. This issue reappeared in every subsequent "neutrality bill."

A third major group eventually arose. It proposed to insulate the United States by means of specific, mandatory legislation. It incorporated in its plan the policies for which Mr. Bryan had stood as a member of Mr. Wilson's cabinet, and in addition advocated the "cash and carry" device and the prohibition of goods conditionally contraband. The "cash and carry" device prohibits the American ownership of any commodities after shipment from the United States to a belligerent destination.

The so-called Neutrality Act of 1935, which the President and his Secretary of State disliked because it did not allow them an adequately free hand in foreign affairs, made it unlawful in time of war to export "arms, munitions, or implements of war" to belligerents or to neutrals for the use of belligerents. American citizens traveled on the merchant vessels of belligerents at their own risk. Though the provisions of the act were mandatory, they did not operate until the Chief Executive, in his discretion, found a state of war existed.

* * *

Congress in February, 1936, amended and continued the Act of 1935. The sale of securities and other obligations of nations at war, and the making of loans or granting of credits to belligerents—except short-time commercial credits, which were permissible at the President's discretion—were prohibited. The Act did not apply to any American Republic engaged in conflict with a non-American country, unless the former was co-operating with a non-American country in such conflict.

A special bill drawn by the Administration, was passed in Congress with little debate in January, 1937. It imposed embargoes on both parties to civil conflicts which the President deemed dangerous to the peace of the United States. The bill was occasioned by the Civil War in Spain, which had been in progress six months.

The general Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936 were intended by Congress to reduce the Chief Executive's control over foreign policies. The general Neutrality Act of 1937 enlarged his powers to intervene in any foreign conflict. He was empowered to stop the shipment on American vessels of "certain articles or materials in addition to arms, ammunition, and implements of war" whenever he proclaimed it necessary "to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States."

* * *

The President found a state of war existed when Signor Mussolini began the conquest of Ethiopia. This brought the Act of 1935 into operation. It ran against Italy only, as Ethiopia had no ships at sea and was in no position to buy munitions from American industries. The President by originating, signing and putting into effect the law of January, 1937, threw the support of the United States against the Madrid government which had come to power after a national election and was officially recognized in Washington.

The Neutrality Act of 1935 and its amendments, and the President's actions thereunder, are called by the euphonious name of America's "New Neutrality." It embraces isolationist ideas, neutrality notions, and interventions "short of war" to punish aggressors. The term makes confusion worse confounded.

One of the virtues of neutrality is the fact that it requires candor and honesty. It means that the government of a neutral state must not intentionally hold the scales uneven or exhibit partisanship.

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Preface by MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Jr.
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Terraces, Awnings
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The Budget
Before You Build
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Dinner for Eight Without a Dining Room

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Don't say, "I haven't the money for decorating," until you see how Dorothy Draper can make over a room without a single structural change and how often she makes use of materials and accessories bought at the "five and dime" stores. A big part of her fun in decorating is in squeezing a five dollar effect out of a one dollar bill. Her book is a boon to young couples, or to anyone married or single, in mansion or one room, who has to budget every dollar, yet likes nice things. By illuminating "case histories," and scores of helpful photographs and line drawings in this exciting new book (that is beautifully bound in blue cloth and sells regularly for $2.79) Dorothy Draper has created the most practical ready reference work on home decorating published in recent years.

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